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FRENCH DESIRE FOR UNDERSTANDING ON QUESTION OF YAP

Alleged Diplomatic Trickery in Attribution of Island to Japan Is Denied and Wish to Rectify the Matter Is Expressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday).—Considerable feeling is being caused in diplomatic circles, first by the United States note concerning the island of Yap, but chiefly by the story which has been published alleging that there was some kind of diplomatic trickery in the attribution of the island to Japan. It is represented that the document, which contains the decision of the Supreme Council relative to Yap was put before President Wilson on May 7, 1919, after he had previously expressed opposition to the Japanese mandate, among a pile of papers and thus escaped his attention. The document, however, was never signed by him.

The accuracy of this version is denied. Nevertheless both the Conference of the Ambassadors and the League of Nations are anxious to make it clear that the affair is not theirs, but exclusively the affair of the Supreme Council. The Ambassadors have published a note declaring that the matter has not come before them. As for the League, it merely registered the decision of the Supreme Council, understanding that it was definitive. The League, it is considered, takes a humble view of its functions and should certainly have acquainted itself with American wishes. It is suggested that the misunderstanding can be cleared up, for either the League acted in error or as a mere registering body for the decisions of the great powers, in which case it possesses no moral authority.

Story of Agreement

The whole history of the arrangement with Japan, according to the methods of old diplomacy, is retold. In the first months of 1917, before America entered the war, the aid of Japan appeared indispensable. This aid was both naval and diplomatic. The submarines were to be fought in the Mediterranean. A rupture was to be brought about between China and Germany. Japan specified her price. She was to be allowed to retain what she had taken from Germany. Conditions were signed about Shantung and the northern Pacific.

Now it is plainly stated here that in March of the same year, when America was being forced into the war, Arthur J. Balfour at Washington communicated to President Wilson the existence and contents of these conventions. Apparently it was decided by the powers, in regard to Japan, that they held good. Later when the war was over, in spite of all attempts to put the settlement on a moral basis, the fact is that the Allies simply divided the German colonies and other territory as it pleased them. President Wilson gives three dates on which he objected to the Japanese mandate for Yap.

Reply to Allegation

Here is the officially inspired reply to this allegation: On April 23, there was no mention of Yap. On April 28 there was some little discussion about procedure, whether the question of cables or the question of the status of the island should first be settled. Mr. Lansing asked for internationalization. Mr. Balfour demanded that the cables question should first be disposed of. On April 30, President Wilson, it is acknowledged, said in the Council of Four, "Yap is a distributing center of the cable lines and must not be in the power of a single country." It was resolved at that moment to transfer the German cables generally to the Allies and to allocate them later. It was on May 6 that colonial mandates were discussed and Mr. Lloyd George suggested Japanese mandates for the northern Pacific islands. The silence of President Wilson on the point was taken to be acquiescence. Apparently the word Yap was never actually pronounced. President Wilson made a number of observations, but the Yap decision passed without comment and was immediately published in the press.

The French contention, whatever may be the British view, is that there has been no bad faith, and if there has been a misunderstanding, it should be rectified. But standing firmly in the way is a convention disposing in advance of the German possessions, signed in 1917 by the Allies and Japan.

Policies Being Defined

Secretary Hughes Supported by President and Senate Unreservedly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The foreign policy of the United States, it is becoming evident, will be largely the work of Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, approved by President Harding and carried through by the Republican Senate.

Out of the confusion bred by the opposition between executive and legislative branches of the government and the conditions following the war, Mr. Hughes has been setting in order some of the facts relating to America's

relations to other nations, and has already made clear a few of the points upon which this government will make its stand.

As he has worked on the American foreign policy, Mr. Hughes has discussed it with the President and with the members of the Cabinet. Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Philander C. Knox, member of the committee and author of the much-discussed peace resolution, were both in consultation with the Secretary of State, and also with the President, several times last week. Nothing was disclosed regarding the details of their conferences, but it was no secret that they had to do with the formulation of details of the foreign policy of the United States.

Cooperation Assured

So far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, every effort is being made to fulfill the promise made by Mr. Harding, both when he was a candidate and after he was elected President, that the Executive would work in close cooperation with Congress. There is a growing conviction that the Senate will carry out its part of the harmony program in regard to the Administration's foreign policy. That is not to say that there will not be opposition at many points to whatever program is presented, but it is believed that the Republican leaders, who have the matter in hand may, to some extent, count on Democratic support. George White, chairman of the National Committee, and Bainbridge Colby, recently Secretary of State, have both given notice that the Democrats will support the Administration when it is "right or trying to be right."

President Harding has stated that he will not deal at length with foreign matters in his message to Congress, but will only say what is necessary to inform the American people. This is taken to mean that he will not enter into details, but will give a general outline of the Administration's position.

Foreign Policy Indicated

Mr. Hughes has written two notes relating to America's foreign policy which contain information regarding the attitude of the administration. One, disposing of Germany's appeal in regard to the reparations claims of the Allies, was brief, giving notice that the United States Government stands with the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war and, therefore, morally bound to make reparation as far as possible. The addition of the last clause in that declaration gave cause for surmise, as did the reference to the reopening of negotiations.

The note, sent a few days ago to Japan, Great Britain, France and Italy, regarding the mandate of the island of Yap, to Japan, was more far-reaching in its scope and intentions. There was no reservation of the fact that the State Department was giving notice to the allied powers that, although the United States had not entered into a post-war alliance with them, she was entirely conscious of her part in winning the war and intended to stand by her right to have a voice in disposing of whatever Germany ceded as a result of having been vanquished in war. No league nor combination of nations could sit down in council and say what was to be done without consulting the United States. Moreover, the point was made that this government did not believe that it was bound by what had been done by the previous administration, and specifically, in regard to Yap, as quoted Woodrow Wilson on what took place at the Peace conference.

The small island of Yap was chosen to serve as an example of the large subject of mandates and related subjects. Both the President and the State Department have given indication of their support of equal opportunities for the nationals of all countries in mandated territories.

Substitute for the League

Having rejected the League of Nations—and even Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes would have hard work to get Senator William E. Borah and some of the other "bitter enders" to let that come up for approval in the Senate, did they so desire—the Administration must assume responsibility for the adoption of some other method of promoting amity among the nations and protecting peace. The feeling against the League, that an "association," or any word that suggests a combination such as the League proposed, is anathema to certain senators, and a way must therefore be found, if possible, to accomplish the purpose without using the objectionable phrase.

Something like world cooperation, which would include Germany within its scope as soon as peace was concluded, would be more generally acceptable. Mr. Harding's prediction for harmony will lead him to do everything possible to obtain an early working agreement in the Senate. The State Department has no desire to stir up unnecessary trouble by seeking a revision of the peace terms. The government, as far as is indicated, will go no further than to enter reservations in regard to certain phases of the peace settlement which do not meet with approval, such as the disposition of Germany's alleged rights in the Shantung district of China, or to territorial settlements elsewhere which might eventually cause new disturbances.

The partitioning of Russia would be a matter upon which the United States Government, in spite of its reluctance to interfere with European affairs, might have something to say because of the effect that it might have on world peace.

O'CALLAGHAN CASE AGAIN TAKEN UP

Exact Status of Lord Mayor Somewhat Vague as Far as Record Shows—Mr. Hughes Seeks Facts From Mr. Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The status of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, whose case has been shifted from pillar to post in the departments for several months, during which time he has been in the United States in violation of passport regulations, is apparently proving something of a problem to the Department of State and the Department of Labor.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, declared last week that the Department of State has no interest in the case, meaning thereby that the contention that the Lord Mayor is a "political refugee" was not sustained by the department, the natural inference being then that the "seaman" Mayor reverted to the status which he occupied when his counsel took issue with the deportation order of William B. Wilson, former Secretary of Labor, and lodged their new appeal with the Department of State.

The State Department on Saturday made representations in the matter to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who apparently found it difficult to ascertain from the records of his department exactly what the status of Mayor O'Callaghan is, or where jurisdiction over his case lies. The papers in the case were passed between the two departments, but as yet there is no determination, although having taken up the matter, Secretary Hughes and Secretary Davis are expected to reach an understanding as to what is to be done with the Sinn Fein Mayor. There is no questioning of the fact that he is here "illegally." The only question is as to where responsibility lies.

After President Wilson had sustained the Department of State and ordered Mayor O'Callaghan deported, Secretary Wilson was permitted to retain jurisdiction over him on the fictitious plea that he was a "seaman." What apparently happened was that the Secretary of Labor entered into an understanding which was a matter of "honor," and which may not have been committed to paper. This fact of not committing the deportation order to paper, if that was the case, was taken advantage of, and the appeal to the State Department by counsel for Mayor O'Callaghan prevented the issuance of a warrant by the former Secretary of Labor. In case the records are not sufficiently specific to determine where responsibility now lies, it is certain that Norman H. Davis, former Under-Secretary of State, and Secretary Wilson, would be able to enlighten their successors in office. There is no question that President Wilson wanted Mayor O'Callaghan deported, and that he ordered Secretary Wilson to deport him.

COALITION GAIN IN BRITISH BY-ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TAUNTON, England (Sunday).—Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, who was recently defeated by the Labor candidate in the Dudley by-election, on seeking reelection after his appointment as Minister of Agriculture, has been elected as Coalition Unionist for Taunton by a majority of 4704, the figures being:

Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, 12,994.

J. Lannon, Labor, 8,290.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Sunday).—The contest in the Pollock division of Glasgow has been averted, both Labor and Liberal parties having decided not to oppose the return of Sir John Gilmour, Coalition Unionist, who was recently appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRISTOL, England (Sunday).—Col. G. A. Gibbs, who sought reelection on his appointment as Treasurer of the Household, was yesterday returned unopposed as Coalition Unionist for Bristol West.

MR. GOUNARIS FORMS MINISTRY IN GREECE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday).—Mr. Kalligeropoulos has retired from the premiership and Demetrios Gounaris has formed a Cabinet composed of his own followers. The new Cabinet follows:

Premier and Minister of Justice, Demetrios Gounaris;
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Baltazis;
Minister of Finance, Mr. Protopapadakis;
Agriculture, Mr. Tarpitis;
Minister of Marine, Mr. Mavromichailis;
Minister of National Economy, John Rhallis;
Minister of Interior, Mr. Stais;
Minister of Communications, Mr. Tsaldaris;
Minister of War, Mr. Theotokis;
Minister of Public Instruction, Theodore Zaimis;
Minister of Supplies, Mr. Cartalis.

NEWS SUMMARY

The Sixty-Seventh Congress of the United States, convening in extraordinary session today, is faced by important issues, foreign and domestic. The most conspicuous international matter calling for action is of course the conclusion of peace with Germany. Revival of the Knox resolution, or proposal of a similar measure, is expected.

The general basis of the American foreign policy is believed in Washington to have been laid down by the note of Secretary Hughes to the four allied powers, which is considered not only to have clearly defined the position of the United States in respect of mandates but to have indicated indirectly the independence of the United States of any control by foreign alliances and its determination to protest nevertheless against acts regarded as unjust and detrimental to world peace.

In the domestic field, the outstanding questions before Congress are no less pressing. Revision of the tariff, beginning with the emergency farmer bill, is scheduled for first consideration. Taxation revision is hardly less insistently demanded. It is expected that the excess profits tax will go, but whether it will be replaced by a sales tax, as has been strongly advocated, is not so certain.

The railroad problem is also urgent. The importation of the new solution was emphasized again on the eve of the session by the announcement of the Association of Railway Executives that the roads suffered a deficit of \$7,205,000 in February, and that in that month 106 out of 200 lines failed to earn their expenses and taxes.

The message of President Harding to the new Congress will be delivered tomorrow, and of course will be awaited with keenest interest as containing a full official statement of the policy of the new Administration on the questions that have been agitating the country since the armistice. It is anticipated that the President will come out flatly for a conference of powers for the purpose of coming to an understanding on the problems left unsettled by the Treaty of Versailles.

As for the President's attitude on the Treaty itself, the expectation in Washington is not so clear. In fact, the irreconcilable Senators are said to be rather worried because of the activity of Secretaries Hughes and Hoover for cooperation in carrying out the fundamentals of the Treaty.

Little hope seems to be entertained for the League of Nations. The President's declaration is fully expected to include definite notice to the Congress that the world that the League as constituted is to be abandoned by the United States.

The Democrats, now that their rivals are completely in power in Washington, promise, through their national chairman, not to harass and obstruct the majority, but to aid in every proper effort for the nation's welfare. But they also promise to expose any mistakes the Republicans may make, so that the observer may not see a great deal of difference between their conduct and that of the ordinary opposition party.

A hopeful sign is seen in the conference arranged for today between the British miners' leaders, the coal owners and the government. Mr. Lloyd George had previously laid down as a sine qua non, that the safety of the mines should be insured, either by the miners undertaking the work at the old rates of pay or by not interfering with the mine officials. Miners have been called upon to abstain from all action which would bring about the use of force by the government. Thus, as The Times sees the situation, the triple alliance has made overtures for peace. At the same time, the railwaymen are not united in the desire to join the strike, which some have characterized as a Bolshevik movement worked up by foreign emissaries. Many pits are under water.

Should the railwaymen and transport workers throw in their lot with the striking British miners on Tuesday, the issue will be not merely a fight against reduced wages but will have the elements of a civil war. A trade union is declared to be deliberately attempting to override Parliament, and the result, it is supposed will not be in doubt. The Labor Party, too, it is said, may find itself thrown back 10 years as a potential government, and the trade unions may split. Meantime the question of the future of the mandate is to come to the forefront. In his decision to use troops, tanks and aeroplanes, the Premier is considered to have behind him something approaching general consent.

There has been a Coalition Unionist gain in the British constituency of Taunton, while two other Coalition Unionists have been returned unopposed at Bristol and Glasgow respectively.

Considerable commotion has been created in diplomatic circles in Paris by the American note concerning the island of Yap, owing chiefly to the story alleging some kind of diplomatic trickery in the attribution of the former German possession to Japan. Paris denies the accuracy of the statement that the document, containing the decision of the Supreme Council was put before President Wilson and that it escaped his attention among the pile of papers. It is now suggested that the misunderstanding can be cleared up. There has been no bad faith, but if there has been misunderstanding it should be rectified.

The difficulties arising in Greece following the Sverres Treaty revision and the new Smyrna campaign were sure to reflect themselves in the political arena. The Premier has now retired, and Mr. Gounaris has formed a Cabinet out of his followers.

HARDING FOREIGN POLICY AWAITED

Message to Congress to Be the First Outspoken Declaration Since His Inauguration—Fate of League Covenant Is Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States and the whole world are awaiting the pronouncement of foreign policy which President Warren G. Harding will make in his address to the American Congress tomorrow. Not even the senators most prominently identified with the framing of this policy know to a certainty the views which the President has decided to submit as its basis.

The only clear-cut statement made by the President on foreign relations since his entrance into the White House was the statement that it is becoming more and more apparent that the United States can have nothing to do with the "Versailles Covenant." Whatever else he may say or recommend, it is beyond peradventure that in his address tomorrow the President will serve notice to close to 50 countries that are members of the League of Nations that the United States is out of it finally; that under the existing régime the Covenant cannot be modified in any way that will make it acceptable to the United States.

Treaty Goes With League

When the President made this declaration with regard to the Covenant, there was considerable doubt as to whether or not the statement covered the Versailles Treaty as well as the League. The general view here, particularly among those familiar with the discussions and the conferences of the past two weeks, is that the President's announcement embodied the Treaty as well as the Covenant, and all hope that he would ask for the ratification of the Treaty without the League has been abandoned. Thus then, as viewed here, there will be three primary statements in which the whole world will be interested:

1. The League is doomed as far as the United States is concerned, and no limitations, modifications or reservations will be acceptable.
2. The President will in all probability announce his final decision not to underwrite the Treaty of Versailles, through ratification by the Senate.
3. The President will follow up, in his address to Congress, the service of notice made on the powers in the mandate note to the effect that the United States reserves all the rights it ever possessed as a full member of the allied and associated powers that won the victory over Germany; that whatever rights the United States did possess, these have now been jeopardized by the failure of the United States to ratify the treaty and become a member of the League.

This, as a foundation of policy, is negative enough, but it does not state the entire case. If these declarations stood alone, they would go far to justify the boast made by the "bitter enders" that the new Administration had completely capitulated to the dictates of "irreconcilability."

New Plan to Be Outlined

The negative declarations will be the official notice of a break with the structure of international cooperation built up by the Paris peace-makers. President Harding, it is strongly indicated, will make positive statements of American policy on which he hopes to found a new structure of friendly cooperation "through conference and council," without assuming any obligations.

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PREMIER SUCCEEDS IN URGING MINERS TO MEET OWNERS

More Hopeful Prospects in British Industrial Situation, Miners Having Agreed to Attend Conference in London Today

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—The industrial situation is more hopeful today, as a conference has been arranged between the coal owners and miners' leaders under the auspices of the government tomorrow morning. While the response of loyal citizens for enrollment in the defense force was exceeding all expectations, the partners of the miners in the triple alliance were making unremitting efforts during Saturday, until a late hour, to overcome a formidable obstacle to peace—the matter of pumping out the mines.

Railway and transport workers' leaders held three conferences with the Premier at Downing Street, and the triple alliance met three times before this welcome result was reached. Mr. Lloyd George made it a sine qua non that the safety of the mines must be insured before discussions on wages or other questions could be entered upon. This could be done, it was pointed out, either by the miners undertaking to do the necessary work at the old rates of pay, or by their not interfering with the mine officials, assisted by volunteers, doing this work.

The railway and transport workers' leaders urged acceptance of this upon the miners, and at a late hour last night, J. H. Thomas and Frank Hodges, the railwaymen's and miners' leaders, respectively, issued this statement from Unity House:

"The government has summoned a conference of representatives of the Miners Federation and coal owners to meet at the Board of Trade on Monday at 11 a. m., to discuss all questions in dispute between the parties.

"The Miners Federation will tonight issue notices to all branches of the federation urging their members to abstain from all action which will interfere with measures necessary for securing the safety of the mines or will necessitate the use of force by the government."

Plea for Moderation

Mr. Thomas also said that the triple alliance will remain in permanent session during the negotiations in order, if necessary, to give effect to their previous decision. Mr. Hodges has dispatched the following telegram to all districts: "In conformity with the government's agreement with the miners, the conference with the owners opens unconditionally. We urge all members to abstain from action which would cause use of force by the government. Please inform the branches."

While universal relief is felt at the hopeful turn of events, it is fully realized that the country is not yet out of the woods. Meanwhile, newspapers are busily engaged in apportioning the blame for landing the nation in the present imbroglio through the sudden desertion of the coal industry.

The Prime Minister did not receive universal support in Saturday's editorials. The Times, in an editorial entitled "A Welcome Week-End," concludes: "It is time to take a new start and the week-end gives an opportunity. Drop all haggling about condition and maneuvering for position. If the miners' executive insist on acting into the conference unconditionally, give way to them. They will respond to it and give way in turn. We know the case for insisting on conditions. We have argued it more fully than Mr. Lloyd George but, that being said, they should nevertheless waive it. The triple alliance has made an overture for peace. The public will recognize it, and will expect a response in kind."

On the other hand, the railwaymen's executive is not receiving universal support among its own men for telegrams have been received from Liverpool and Alfreton, Derbyshire, reporting strong opposition by railwaymen to the strike decision of the triple alliance. J. H. Thomas received a telegram signed by the Lime Street staff of the London and North-western Railway urging him to prevent the calling out of the railwaymen and so avert a national disaster. "We are convinced that the whole thing is a Bolshevik move to bring about a revolution in the country through the agency of foreign emissaries. This is not trade unionism and we will not support any action which will plunge our country into a state of anarchy and so strengthen and help the Germans in evading their just responsibilities."

They state that a ballot should be taken, as the so-called mass meetings supporting the miners were an absolute farce, being packed with outsiders. Out of 1700 railwaymen in the Liverpool district, only 400 attended, and 200 left in disgust at the Bolshevik attitude of the speakers. The message concludes: "We wish to reiterate the fact that we will not strike. This attitude is in contrast with the Cardiff railwaymen, 6000 strong, who state that they are ready to strike immediately."

Miners' Claim Rejected

W. B. Yates, who is the umpire before whom the miners' claim to out-of-work pay was tried, the miners being

represented by Sir John Simon and the government by Sir Gordon Hewart, has decided on the facts before him that the claim for benefits should be disallowed. The notice, he states, from an employer to an applicant dated March 23, terminating his existing engagement on March 31, contains an invitation to negotiate through the workers' representatives for continuance of work without interruption on expiry of the notice. "It is evident that this invitation was not accepted, but the fact that it was issued must be held in my judgment to render it unnecessary to consider whether the offer of employment under specific conditions was posted so as to be visible to all workmen before their engagement had expired." In Mr. Yates' opinion the stoppage of work was due to a trade dispute and the applicants lost employment by reason of this stoppage of work.

The Mining Association has issued a statement in regard to J. R. Clynes' assertion in the House of Commons last night that the damage to its pits was comparatively slight. While the percentage of pits in London some will mean total destruction is happily low, and in a great majority of cases it will be possible in course of time and at no great loss to reopen the pits and to render them workable once more, yet, during the period of restoration, these pits will not give employment to more than a small fraction of the men formerly employed.

Damage to Pits

In North Wales the Wrexham pit, formerly employing 1000 men, is flooded and unlikely ever to be reopened. In South Wales, in the Rhondda Valley, the majority of pits are now unattended and the workings are rapidly filling. The lower workings of the Kilian pit are flooded and are never likely to be reopened. Cannon pit in the Forest of Dean is already flooded. In Scotland the grave condition of affairs can hardly be exaggerated. Destruction of colliery workings is of the most serious kind. Pumps have been prevented by crowds of men from going to work. Direct action has also been adopted in the Lothians, and in Lanarkshire many pits are under water. In Fifeshire nearly 40,000 men will be affected, and in Lanarkshire some 20,000, so that the coal industry in these counties is doomed for a long time to come, unless steps are at once taken.

J. H. Thomas, speaking on Friday night at a gathering of the Paddington branch of the National Union of Railwaymen, made a moderate speech regarding the situation. He laid stress on the fact that the coal industry is not even exempting pumpmen. "I believe that they are criminally responsible for giving notices to their men, and not only for giving notices to them, but saying that on and after April 1 their condition will be so and so. Those conditions mean in some cases as much as 50 per cent reduction in wages."

He pointed out that, while the miners number over 1,000,000, the transport workers and railwaymen number 500,000 each, so that unless some steps were found, the railwaymen and transport workers would cease work on Tuesday night, but he hoped that before that time an avenue to peace would be discovered.

Probable Effect on American Trade
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Whatever effect the British coal strike may have ultimately on the labor situation in the United States, coal operators, traders and exporters here are not concealing their belief that the strike will stimulate the coal business, both domestic and export. They say that the growing importance of the United States as the world's principal coal producer and distributor is made especially apparent by the British situation. And last week the exporters received their first orders for small lots for England.

Labor, however, believes that the strike will be over long before coal shipments can reach England, for they claim that the whole process from loading to unloading occupies about a month. The Canadian proposal that American miners refuse to mine coal for export to England during the strike has aroused no official action thus far.

If there should be any marked demand for American coal it is pointed out that the domestic trade will probably take the opportunity to tighten the price to home consumers. And that this expectation is not unfounded is indicated by the fact that the domestic trade is already urging consumers to buy coal now in anticipation of what is described as possible shortages.

CHICAGO "BUILDING COMBINE" INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Investigation of the alleged conspiracy to restrict building in Chicago was continued on Friday and Saturday by the joint legislative committee, of which Senator John D. Bailey of Peoria is chairman. Following a message sent by the committee to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, assuring him of the committee's cooperation in his intended country-wide building inquiry, and asking that it be centered in Chicago, the Attorney-General issued instructions through Charles F. Clynes, United States District Attorney, to "go to the bottom of the building combine." Robert A. Milroy, Assistant District Attorney, has been detailed to cooperate with the Dailey committee in securing evidence.

POTATOES AT 15 CENTS

TRAVERSE CITY, Michigan.—Potatoes are selling for 15 cents a bushel here. It is the lowest price in many years, and is due to the receipt of thousands of bushels which growers had been holding for higher prices since last fall.

BEARING OF COAL CRISIS ON POLITICS

British Premier Declared to Have Blundered, Though He Was Much Helped by the Serious Mistakes of Miners' Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday).—Every other aspect of British politics has been eclipsed by the grave industrial situation which has grown until today it is a formidable menace to the safety of the nation. By Tuesday it will be known whether the combined strength of the railway and transport workers is to be thrown into the scale in support of the battle the miners are waging, ostensibly against reduced wages. If it is, the issue will be much greater than a fight for wages. It will have the elements of civil war.

Parliament and the public have maintained a remarkable composure in face of this developing danger. Many questions are involved, but the thing that emerges and disturbs the community as a whole is what appears to be the deliberate attempt of a trade union to override Parliament and dictate to the government. On that background, it is felt, there can be no quarter, and the result of that struggle is supposed to be not open to doubt.

In the opinion of the lobby, the Labor Party will be thrown back 10 years from its promising position as a potential government, the Miners' Federation will in all probability be shattered. Many other trade unions will be split, but the authority of constitutional government will be vindicated, be the fight short or long. The government has blundered and the mine owners have blundered, but there is nothing in comparison with the blunder of the miners' leaders in refusing to secure the safety of the pits. Many critics of Mr. Lloyd George think he is ill-advised at a critical juncture in the past week. He invited both parties to a conference on the dispute and referred to his speech in the House of Commons the night before in issuing the invitation.

Premier Criticized

In this speech he had laid down that there could be no subsidy and no resumption of government control. "With these two limitations," he said, "there is a very wide field for discussion." But, without specifically mentioning it as a third condition, he added that it was essential that the Miners' Federation should give every facility and assistance to prevent the pits from being destroyed. Both parties wrote accepting the invitation. The criticism directed against Mr. Lloyd George is that he did not, at this stage, leave well alone and get the miners and owners face to face in his presence, for then the safety of the mines would naturally have been settled between them. Instead of doing so, he was apparently led by the owners' remark that they "assume" the pumpmen would return to work to prevent the mines from flooding, to raise this question with the miners.

The result has been to bring the question of safety of the mines into the forefront and to relate to a secondary place the original matter in dispute and the workers' distrust of the government. When the miners alone went to Downing Street on Thursday morning and stated that they would not consider the safety of the mines until they had got the surrender of the owners and the government to a national wage board and national profit board, they were demanding the concession beforehand of the two things which it was the object of the conference to discuss, and were thereby making the position of the other trade unions who might have backed them and the position of Parliamentary Labor leaders, who were trying to find an avenue of peace, extraordinarily difficult.

Mr. Lloyd George Wary

Many people are sanguine enough to believe that the big crash, which has now been postponed till Tuesday night, will not arrive. Mr. Lloyd George has walked very warily all through. He has sometimes seemed to have lost touch with conciliatory feeling and the House of Commons had to impel him to efforts, but he has not said a provocative word. It is evident that he has been weighing whether it would be better to coax the miners' leaders and their sympathizers in the railway and transportation executives to make peace, or whether in the long run the country would not prefer to settle the issue now once for all with the union bosses who keep industry in a constant ferment and aspire to be greater than the constituted government.

The miners' leadership has helped him powerfully in his decision to use troops and tanks and aeroplanes, if necessary, to vindicate constitutional government, and he has something as near to common sense as could ever be for the strong course he has now taken. Even Labor political leaders see that if a Labor government had been in power, and faced by similar circumstances, they would have taken equally drastic steps for the assertion of the supreme authority of the government and primarily for the safety of the mines.

MR. COLBY HOPES FOR ONE AMERICAN VOICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—When America speaks to the world on a question of principle, let us hope that it will not be with the sound of many and confusing voices, but with a clear and unmistakable note," said Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, before the National Democratic Club Jefferson Day dinner on Saturday night.

Mr. Colby said that "we will endeavor to sustain the men in the Administration who are struggling for the right against difficulties and enemies within their own party." Declaring that the Democratic Party had sought to give Jeffersonian ideals application to world conditions, Mr. Colby added:

"The great idea of an organized peace and of a league of justice is today even greater and more impressive than its builders dreamed. Almost from hour to hour the wisdom of events, which is often greater than that of men, declares it to be the only solution of the world's perplexities, the only cure of its woes. One by one the shrewd evasions, the artificial substitutes, the loud-puffing, and pompous alternatives crumble up under the test of actualities."

"The Democratic Party can afford to wait in patience and in confidence. The dawn is approaching. The day is at hand when America will speak to her afflicted brethren throughout the world in the language of honor and justice; of generosity and unselfishness, of performance and fulfillment."

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS OPPOSE MEASURE

Process Called an Art, the Product of Which Is Not Merchantable, Rather Than Commodity Under Donnelly Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—That photo-engraving is an art or process the product of which is non-merchantable, rather than a commodity, and therefore is not under the purview of the Donnelly Act, is the contention of the New York Photo-Engravers Union No. 1, which is opposing the Meyer-Martin bill now pending the Senate Legislature, according to E. J. Voiz, president of the union. The bill has been reported out of committee and is on the calendar to come up for action in both Senate and Assembly today. Mr. Voiz said that an attempt would be made to have action postponed until Thursday, when Mr. Gompers will be in Albany. Mr. Gompers has requested a conference relative to the bill with a number of Senate and Assembly leaders.

"Attempts to amend the general business law were made in 1919 and again in 1920," said Mr. Voiz to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, adding that it was a scheme of newspaper publishers to get an advantage over the photo-engravers. "We are satisfied with the law as it now stands. As interpreted by Joseph F. Mulqueen, judge of the Court of General Sessions, following a lengthy investigation to determine whether or not members of the Photo-Engravers Board of Trade were guilty of forming a combination for illegally fixing the prices of photo-engravings in restraint of trade and in violation of the Donnelly act, photo-engraving is not a commodity within the meaning of the laws in restraint of trade."

"A photo-engraving is an individual thing; it is serviceable only to the person for whom it is made; if he does not want it, it is useless; it is of no value to anyone else, as brick, or a pair of shoes, or some such commodity of that sort would be. The actual copper on which the engraving is made is of slight value. It is the labor, the service that counts most. It is the claim that the photo-engraver has just as much right to set a price on his individual piece as the artist or architect has to set a price on his."

"The photo-engraving industry has been operated successfully and economically for many years. There have been no strikes, lockouts, secession movements or forced vacations. By their stability the photo-engravers have been of great assistance to the printer, publisher and advertising agent. They have not increased their prices to as great an extent as those of other items entering into printing or publishing have been increased. There is no monopoly in the business. We have a minimum wage scale which is lower today than that of the compositor, pressman or electrotypist and we have a minimum selling base."

LEGISLATIVE WORK PLANNED IN FLORIDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TALLAHASSEE, Florida.—Senator W. A. McWilliams of St. Johns county has been elected president of the Senate and Frank E. Jennings of Duval county given the speakership of the House in the Florida Legislature. Gov. Cary A. Hardee recommends a tax commission, a tax on intangible property, drastic laws regarding property assessment, and increases in taxes on oil and gasoline. To secure the safeguarding of funds, he recommends a sinking fund commission to retire outstanding bonds and obtain federal aid for road building; a budget commission; abolishment of needless offices; more economy in the management of the state prison farm, and careful consideration of all appropriation measures.

HUMANITY WEEK PROCLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Proclamation of the week of April 11 to 16 as "Be Kind to Animals Week," and of Sunday, April 17 as "Humanity Sunday," is made by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, who, in his announcement, points out that George Thorndike Angell, "the stalwart pioneer of humane education" was a citizen of the State of Massachusetts. The Governor suggests that special exercises be held and that Sunday observance be held in the churches.

PROBLEMS TO COME BEFORE CONGRESS

President Harding and Republican Leaders Have Agreed on a Program in Which Financial and Tariff Legislation Leads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Sixty-Seventh Congress, called into special session by President Harding at noon today, will convene at noon today. Formidable as are the problems of domestic and foreign policy demanding attention, the Administration responsible for the legislative program starts on the first lap of its course with the great advantage of completely controlling both branches of the Legislature. Thus there is eliminated at the very beginning one of the biggest difficulties which confronted President Wilson in the last two years of his Administration, namely, the fact that he did not command the confidence of a majority in Congress.

With President Harding, the case is completely reversed. He has behind him almost unprecedented majorities in both the Senate and House, a Republican majority that greatly increased its control on the tidal wave of last November. Thus the problem of organization is one of comparative ease. With such majorities, the Republican leaders, even if a recalcitrant element is always present in the party, will have a powerful machine at their command.

Program of Legislation

The organization of the Senate is practically completed. The only matter of importance in this respect is the decision of the leaders to increase the membership of the major committees, and this decision is awaiting endorsement of the Senate. The House organization is expected to be completed within a day or two, and by the time the President's message is delivered tomorrow, the decks will be cleared for action.

Frequent conferences between the President and the Republican leaders since March 4 have resulted in a rather definite program of legislation. Financial and tariff legislation looms large on the schedule. The order in which these measures will receive attention is as follows:

1. The House will immediately report an emergency tariff bill to protect agricultural staples against foreign importations for a period of six months or until such time as the permanent tariff bill is enacted. Permanent legislation, it is believed, will probably consume six to nine months of time. The emergency bill will in all essentials conform to the Fordney bill passed in the last Congress and vetoed by President Wilson.
2. Anti-dumping legislation will be enacted to keep out commodities of which there is a surplus in the United States.
3. A bill to base tariff imposts on American valuation and not on valuation at the point of origin.

The House Ways and Means Committee will begin hearings on the permanent tariff, which it will take several months to report.

Taxes and the Tariff

5. The Senate Finance Committee will start hearings on revenue legislation, so that tax revision and tariff revision will proceed pari passu. Tax revision is urgently demanded by the business interests of the country and many Republican leaders want to give it the right of way. Among the features of the revision is the proposed scaling down of the income tax, and the repeal of the excess profits tax. There is no doubt that the early revision will form the substitute tax will take. While there is considerable talk of a general sales tax, many experts oppose it because it will bear heaviest on the consumer.

There is being prepared a schedule of legislation aimed at increasing the efficiency of the government. On this schedule is the budget bill, the early passage of which the Administration urged last week. There is also legislation to reorganize the departments so as to eliminate conflict of jurisdiction and to consolidate executive functions. A bill for the classification of the Civil Service employees of the government comes under the reorganization legislation.

The Republican leaders are practically committed to soldier relief legislation. On the question of what form the proposed compensation will take there is a diversity of opinion and the probability that it will be worked out in connection with the revenue revision.

Army and Navy Appropriation Bills

Two major appropriation bills, those for the army and navy, which failed of passage in the last session, are likely to get the right of way after the House disposes of the Emergency Tariff Bill and the Senate disposes of the Colombian treaty, which has the right of way in that body. The army and navy bills appropriate close to \$900,000,000. The highest fight of the short session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress centered around these huge appropriations. It is expected that the forces urging reduction of military expenditures will renew their fight, although the Republican majority is so large that whatever figure is agreed on by the President and his aids in Congress will receive legislative endorsement. In connection with the passage of these bills, the disarmament forces will seek the adoption of a resolution that will put the United States on record in favor of some international program looking toward progressive disarmament.

SOUTH AMERICA

Regular sailings of luxurious steamers, 17,000 ton displacement, especially designed for travel in the tropics. Company's Office, 40 Broadway, New York, or Raymond A. Whitcomb, 17 Temple Street, W. W. & S. & Tourist Agency, 10 Congress St., Boston.

SWITZERLAND

"Select Collection" of useful travel literature sent on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage. Information on tours and travel free. Official Agency of SWISS FEDERAL RAILROADS, 211 Third Avenue, New York.

round these huge appropriations. It is expected that the forces urging reduction of military expenditures will renew their fight, although the Republican majority is so large that whatever figure is agreed on by the President and his aids in Congress will receive legislative endorsement. In connection with the passage of these bills, the disarmament forces will seek the adoption of a resolution that will put the United States on record in favor of some international program looking toward progressive disarmament.

Colombian Treaty

It is fully expected that the Republican leaders will muster the necessary strength to pass the Colombian treaty. Its opponents are mustering their forces for a show-down with the Administration. The faction fighting the treaty is seeking to get the fight out into the open, when they will try to show that the situation and the character of the compensation of \$25,000,000 which it is proposed to give Colombia is now the same as it was when the Republican leaders who are now supporting the treaty fought against it last year. They are also planning an onslaught on the treaty on the ground that the oil interests of the United States are behind the agitation for its ratification. The probability now is that Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader, will agree to open sessions of the Senate, rather than reverse the precedent which the Senate adopted in considering the Treaty of Versailles.

Railroads and Panama Canal

All competent observers agree that the railroad problem is one of the most difficult confronting the Administration and Congress. The situation has been going from bad to worse, so much so that the most dyed-in-the-wool believers in private operation are coming to believe that the situation is critical. One of the first resolutions to be introduced in the Senate will be one by A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, calling for a thorough investigation of railroad finances and management.

Closely related to the transportation problem is the proposed repeal of the Panama Canal tolls act, which President Harding is expected to recommend in his message tomorrow. The railroad executives are fighting the proposed repeal, on the ground that it would still more decrease the traffic on the trans-continental trunk lines. One of the interesting fights of the coming session will be the attempts of the progressive forces in the Congress to enact legislation "charging" industry with a "public interest," as illustrated in the packer legislation and the Calder coal bill. The prospects are entirely against the success of these attempts, as "discipline" will be applied in Congress, while the President and the party is committed to more business in government and less government in business.

AMERICA'S NEED OF EUROPEAN MARKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Support of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation as a means for expanding the foreign trade of the United States and as a solution of other economic and commercial problems was urged by Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, speaking before a meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Association of Credit Men and the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

"We are too prone to think in terms of what the United States means to the remainder of the world," said Mr. Sisson. "It is high time for us to realize fully what the rest of the world, and especially Europe, means to this country. We have lately put too much emphasis on our help to other nations; we need to understand that we require their assistance."

"Heretofore we have sought and obtained Europe's money and men. Today we do not need them, at least in the quantities we received them before the world war. But we do need European markets to preserve our national prosperity. While we did not annex a foot of Europe politically in the war, we annexed, almost unwittingly, a large part of that continent economically, and find now that we cannot withdraw from it if we would, except at the cost of our own prosperity—except, indeed, at the fearful cost of a great economic loss here."

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You have been dissatisfied with the inferior, dark colored sugars brought from here, there and everywhere. Use Domino Cane Sugars and share with us our pride in their high standard.

American Sugar Refining Company
"Specimen it with Domino"
Granulated, Table, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup

DRY LAW ATTACKED FROM NEW ANGLE

Anti-Saloon League Counsel Sees in "Self-Determination League of Liberty" a Subtle Effort to Defeat Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The last wine and beer league appearing on the horizon since the anti-blue law organization, is the 'Self-Determination League of Liberty,'" said Wayne E. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, yesterday.

"Realizing that the other leagues which have come out squarely against prohibition are failures, this league tries to steal a march by stating, first, 'We are not in sympathy with any movement having for its object a return to the old conditions.' They further state, 'We are in hearty accord with all those who would curtail the traffic in liquor.' They state that a number of organizations opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment have failed to make any definite statement in regard to what they mean. This makes the seventh such organization since the adoption of prohibition."

This organization, Mr. Wheeler says, gives its purpose as follows: "Relegate to the several states, by congressional action, the power rightfully belonging to them to determine what are and what are not intoxicating beverages, which applies solely to light wines and beer; the alcoholic content of same not to exceed 12 per cent for wines and not over 4 1/2 per cent for beer. The sale of light wines and beer to be confined to certain places and not to be consumed on the premises, except in hotels, clubs and restaurants; the status of which is to be defined by law."

"No one will be fooled by this sugar-coated beer organization," Mr. Wheeler continued. "Both the anti-blue law organization, through the admission of its president, and this self-determination organization, by its expressed purpose, are nothing more than beer and wine associations to prevent the enforcement of prohibition. Their sweet-scented name does not change their purpose. If you can defy prohibition by a 'self-determination league,' you can defy any other law by a self-determination and personal liberty association. Each one will determine for himself what laws he will obey. This means anarchy."

Mr. Wheeler listed the seven following associations as "new wet leagues to defy prohibition": The Association Opposed to National Prohibition (New York). The Association Opposed to Federal Prohibition Amendment (Washington, District of Columbia). The National Order of Camels (Milwaukee).

The National Constitutional Liberty League (Boston).

The Order of Good Fellows of America.

The Anti-Blue Law Movement.

The Self-Determination League of Liberty (New York).

BRITISH VIEW OF INQUIRY ON IRELAND

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Times this morning publishes a reply of Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to T. P. O'Connor, one of the Nationalist leaders in Parliament, who had asked Sir Hamar whether the report of the American "Commission of One Hundred" on conditions in Ireland had represented British forces as killing, assassinating and torturing people, and also with destruction in Ireland, and whether the British Government would make representations to the United States Government in reply to "this serious indictment."

The note of Sir Hamar to Mr. O'Connor follows: "No copy of this report has yet been received by the government, but I understand it contains allegations of the nature indicated in your questions. The report is entitled to no more weight than should be given any judgment based entirely upon ex parte statements put forward by persons admittedly holding extreme views."

"I need hardly say the commission has no official character and therefore affords no occasion for representations from His Majesty's Government."

SALE OF SURPLUS BOOKS BY NAVY

Forty Thousand Volumes Not Needed in Peace Time Are Offered at Nominal Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An opportunity to secure books from the United States Navy at nominal cost is announced by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy. Forty thousand books, valued at approximately \$90,000, are listed for sale as a part of the surplus stock of the navy. They were purchased during the war in order to provide the ships' libraries with reading material for officers and men, and the books offered for sale are those in excess of the peace-time requirements.

The stock embraces practically all types of books found in any representative library. Among the books are: Books on navy and military theory by Knight, Truett, Bartos, Stickney and other writers.

Histories, geographies and biographies by Marvin, James, Belknap, Stevenson, Dewey, Putnam, Abbott, Clemenceau, Lodge, Roberts, Northcliffe, Roosevelt and others.

Dictionaries and simplified grammars by Alder, Freese, Valdes and Hill.

Books on natural science by Lodge, Fournier, Fleming, Meyers, Towers and others.

Books on law and diplomacy by Baldwin, Kent, Moore, Root, Wilson, Choate, Malloy, and others.

STATE UNIVERSITY DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Passage of a legislative measure providing for the appointment of a commission to look into the proposition of establishing a state university in Massachusetts was urged at a meeting of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club following a discussion on the question in which A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University took part. President Lowell doubted if there were many boys in the State who are anxious to get a higher education who are prevented from lack of funds.

NICARAGUA CANAL BOARD

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—A commission of American engineers is expected to arrive here soon to pass on plans for an interoceanic canal over the Nicaraguan route. The commission is believed here to have power to take definite action on the project.

SEIZED LIQUOR DESTROYED

CARY, Indiana.—Sixty thousand gallons of liquor, the accumulation of two years police activity in this city, were poured into the sewer in the basement of police headquarters on Saturday.

ARMISTICE DAY A HOLIDAY

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Governor Edwards on Saturday signed a bill making Armistice Day, November 11, legal holiday throughout the State.

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It consists of bedroom and dining room suites.
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These prices are about 40 per cent below regular because three furniture makers in Grand Rapids, Mich., had the courage of their convictions.
Manufacturing costs are still high; but these manufacturers believe that furniture prices must come down; and this is their way of starting the ball rolling.
If you like fine furniture, these suites will appeal to you. They are beautiful.

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GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-pointed snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes, that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw limitless plains!

Some Welsh Birds

On the western coast of Wales where the heaped-up mountains break down in cliffs and scattered boulders to the sea, there lies a bay little visited by ships. On fine days one can see across it plainly, and even in hazy weather when the sun sets the watcher on the eastern shore sees the mountains opposite sharply silhouetted against the sky. The surface of the bay is a sheet of gold at evening, unbroken save for an occasional string of black dots moving across it. These are cormorants flying to their roosting place.

At the foot of the eastern cliffs are broad strips of sand, strewn with rocks. Here and there sand banks have been formed, covered in some places with dunes, where grass has obtained a foothold and seems to be striving to force back the sea. Sometimes these banks are islands, separated from the mainland except at low tide, and boasting of pastures and even of farmhouses. All these sand dunes and beaches are haunted by birds. Chief among them are the lesser terns who nest by the thousand at certain points along the coast. The beach may appear deserted to the visitor approaching from the landward side, and as long as he remains with a line of dunes between him and the shore, the silence will remain unbroken. But directly his head appears above the dunes the terns rise from their nests and fly screaming over his head. The nests are very difficult to find, even when one is directly over them, as the three eggs exactly resemble the color of the sand, and are laid on it. The only sign of nest-contents is a few broken shells distributed round the eggs. The young birds are also sand-colored and run almost the minute they are hatched, so that although the shore is often thickly dotted with eggs and young, few are likely to be seen. The best way to find the nests is to return to the sand dunes and lie down among them. In a short time the terns will lose fear of a motionless watcher and will drop down on their nests even a few yards away.

On some of these sand islands the wind and tide together have formed fantastic little creeks into which the sea only comes at high spring tides. At other times they have a dry shell-covered floor. The sand dunes almost surround them, like miniature mountains, except for the channel to the sea. In these creeks one can look down on the sand dunes and beaches, where the shore birds are nesting, and across the bay to the western promontory, and the rocky island at its foot, where the lantern in the light-house is already lit.

The Great Maria's Slate

"I doubt whether the best way of encouraging the industrious is to give premiums to the idle." This was the opinion of Mr. M'Leod, the agent of Lord Glenlouth, in one of Maria Edgeworth's books, and the conversation between the noble Lord and his Scotch agent makes excellent reading at the present time.

With a touch of genius Maria put into an amusing dialogue points in economics that are now being bandied about in serious articles, quarterly reviews and the influential press. Still unsolved the problem presents itself to others, who like "Lord Glenlouth" get sadly puzzled.

"Idle or not," said his lordship, "these poor wretches are so miserable that I cannot refuse to give them something; and surely when one can do it so easily it is right to relieve misery."

"Undoubtedly, my lord, but the difficulty is to relieve present misery without creating more in future. Pity for one class of beings sometimes makes us cruel to others."

"At one time I had a mind to raise the wages of labor," said Lord Glenlouth, "but Mr. M'Leod said it might be doubted whether the people would not work less when they could with less work have money enough to support them. I was puzzled, and then I had a mind to lower the wages of labor to force them to work or starve. Still provoking Mr. M'Leod said, 'It might be doubted whether it would not be better to leave them alone.'"

Two pictures of Maria Edgeworth come to memory. When only a girl herself she left in charge of a household of younger brothers and sisters in Ireland when her father and stepmother were in England for a short time. In spite of all her domestic responsibilities, when evening came she was ready to gather all the children round her and tell them one of her wonderful stories that she had made up during the day and jotted down on a slate for the evening's entertainment.

The other picture is given by Edward Fitzgerald, who was a college friend of her young stepbrother Frank. Writing from Edgeworthstown, Maria's home near Longford in Ireland, he says, "I came to this house a week ago to visit a male friend (Frank Edgeworth), who duly started for England the day before I got here. I therefore found myself domiciled in a house filled with ladies of various ages, Edgeworth's wife, his mother and his sister, the great Maria. All these people, very pleasant and kind, the house pleasant, the grounds ditto, a good library, so here I am quite at home."

Then follows a description which one likes to linger over. "I am now writing in the library here, and the great authoress is as busy as a bee making a catalogue of her books beside me, chattering away. We are great friends. She is as lively, active and cheerful as if she were but 20, really a very entertaining person. We talk about Walter Scott whom she adores, and are merry all the day long."

THE SOLITARY HAY BARN

It was a common custom of New England grandfathers to build, for sheltering the superabundance of their good hay crop, a modest-sized barn away off in the heart of the hay fields. They paid a bit more at-



A barn in the heart of the hay fields

ten to the roof-shingles were cheap then—than to the siding; for the center of the structure between the two bays wintered the hay wagon rack, horse rack and mowing machine. About eleven months of the year, the sequestration of the weather-beaten barn was complete, that is, humanly speaking. For the wild creatures of the meadow it served as a sort of community center.

One of these farm outposts used to command a hay district of hill and dale, brook and glade, at least a hundred acres in extent, near where I, a country lad, dwelt. A trip there, spring, summer, fall, or winter, never lacked interest and rarely failed of surprises. Its roof served as landing station to all the aerial neighborhood. Within, back in its eaves recesses, bats hid, screech owls moped, or mice built cozy straw nests. Against its ends, one of which had a six-inch square gable entrance, yearly two pairs of swifts glued their twig cups. Upon niches of the rafters were perched swallows' mud structures, or occasionally a moss-covered pheasant's nest usurped a place. The hay, stored away solidly in two large bays 20 feet deep, remained undisturbed so long that at times it sheltered a perfect maze of rat and mouse runways; and one could almost catch muffled chirps and squeaks deep in the labyrinth. Chipmunks and red squirrels sought sanctuary herein also upon occasion, though what they lived on I never could guess.

Under the elevated floor came a third section of life, and here, through perhaps a dozen years, I have known to be at various times dwellers—skunks, weasels, woodchucks, rabbits, countless rats and mice, quail and ruffed grouse—and one winter a red fox. The bushes clustering close around it proved an unusually lucrative hunting ground in yielding fall coons. One spring a pair of bluebirds, utilizing a knot in the siding, raised a lively brood from a pocket dented into the hay within. Often, when one swung open a door, a family tabby, a mile from hearthside, would go slinking off felinely, disturbed while "policing" the teeming mows of mice. Spiders spun thick swathing webs over the dusty hay until it was made to look as unmarred as dried leaves.

It seemed impossible in winter to pass within 40 rods of the place without being seized by curiosity to go over and peep in. Tiny mice trails and rat tracks seemed the snow which had sifted in between the gaping sideboards; juncoes and tree sparrows had footed the white surface all around its circumference; crows had investigated before us; a skunk trail almost certainly led under the southeast corner. Sung in this haven of refuge many a creature passed a winter of waiting.

When having lay over the land, and the June meadows were all activity again, there was disturbance enough for the barn-dwellers. All the courage swallows and swifts can muster is needed to keep them from wholly fleeing their homes above the men and horses—as for the other denizens, like, husbands from housecleaning, they temporarily abandoned the whole locality until things again resumed normalcy.

THE GENIUS OF CONCORD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The ancient Romans had a serviceable phrase, *genius loci*, the spirit of place, which we cannot well do without. By means of this phrase they meant to indicate and, as far as possible, explain, that mystery which gives to a river, a hill, a village or town, a character all its own by virtue of which it is entirely different from any other river, hill, village, or town in the world.

Probably it would be hard to find any spot in America with more of this indefinable charm than belongs to Concord, Massachusetts. Here, therefore, the philosophical traveler has the spirit of place forcibly thrust upon his attention and makes the most conscious effort to explain it. In the case of Concord, this spirit, which is so palpable and ever-present as to control every thought and feeling of the visitor, is certainly not due to natural beauty. Concord has, indeed, a beauty of its own, but many another New England town has as much or more. The age of a town may be supposed to have something to do with the interest we take in it. Concord is indeed very old, as American towns

to them that one can say with William Archer that "among the places of pilgrimage of the English-speaking race, there is none more satisfactory than Concord, Massachusetts." And if it is not due to the stately elms, the majestic maples, the dignified houses, the slender winding river, or even to that Indian past in which Thoreau took so keen an interest, to what shall we refer it unless to that mysterious something which the Romans, for want of a better name, called *genius loci*?

MR. PUNCH AGAIN IN LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is being played at the Little Theatre, Adelphi, London, a strange and an attractive presentation of the early history of Mr. Punch, whose tragic-comedy has been constantly performed for at least 300 years, and, for we know, a thousand. Mr. Russell Thorndike, who plays Punch with admirable skill, Miss Sybil Thorndike, who plays Judy with an extraordinary feeling for the right grotesque, and their company, present what is none the less a fascinating story, because it is purely hypothetical. Mr. Punch, or PUNCHINELLO, went to England from Italy; and at the Little Theatre one may behold in a fantastic and a fitting Italian setting, a version of what may be the original legend.

Here Mr. Punch, an important citizen, is presented by the Mayor with the Big Stick as a tribute to Mr. Punch's civic virtues, whereupon Mr. Punch is seized with an inordinate ambition for greatness. Now that he wields the Big Stick, Mr. Punch will achieve with that weapon supreme power. He is warned by the Blind Man, a boding figure of whom alone Mr. Punch stands in awe, that no good can come of the business; but Mr. Punch will not take advice. He makes war with them all—the Baby, the Doctor, the Mayor, the Beadle, the Hangman, Judy and the Serjeant-Major—all except the Blind Man—and hangs them over a rail in his garden, like washing. This formidable Mr. Punch, clad in red-striped tunic and breeches, with his huge nose, fierce eyes and high voice, becomes like the avenger in a dream.

At the summit of his achievement, when he bestrides the dim stage in the moonlight, hugging his Big Stick, comes to him the Blind Man, with his Dog, to deride Mr. Punch and to pronounce his doom. What is it? It is that Mr. Punch is so far from having attained a tremendous reputation, as he vainly imagines, that he is condemned to go down the ages as a figure of ridicule. Throughout the generations all the children in the street shall point fingers and break into laughter at the man who thought he could achieve power by wicked violence.

You may say that here is a moral, and indeed it is an excellent moral. The play of Mr. Punch at the Little Theatre is in fact a morality play; and as the showman said at the beginning—though his wife would not agree with him—there is a meaning in the puppet show given on the beach which people do not understand. Well, they should understand it now.

As for the relation of the play to the real origin of Mr. Punch, it is of no great importance for the simple reason that no one knows exactly in what the origin consisted. Some among the learned hold that the play

itself is descended from the ancient pieces of the Atellanæ, and that Mr. Punch was originally Macous, the clown. In that case, Punch was a member of the troupe of Arlecchino and Brighella, or as we say, Harlequin and Columbine. Now it is said that Harlequin was himself descended from a Roman mythological play in which the god Mercury came to earth to rescue Psyche, who became Columbine. Hence, it is conjectured, came the spangles of Harlequin's attire which represented the celestial radiance of the god, shining through his clothing; hence, also, his mask, to veil the intolerable brightness of his countenance.

But other learned men reject the theory. They derive the name of PUNCHINELLO from one Puccio d'Anello, a landholder of Averra near Naples, who was gifted with the art of the comic actor. Other scholars, again, conjecture that the first PUNCHINELLO, or PUNCHINELLA, was one Silvio Fiorillo, whose part was improved by another, Andrea Calcese, surnamed Cuccio. It is almost certain that the original PUNCHINELLO had something to do with a tavern, and that, being endowed with singular ability to play the clown, he joined an itinerant troupe of Italian mummery. He had a falsetto voice; hence the pan-pipes of the showman of today, and a great nose which the puppet inherits. The hunchback seems to have originated in France, in which a person so peculiar was customarily a jester. Indeed, the first really authentic Mr. Punch appears at the Court of Louis XIV. in a puppet play introduced by the Italian troupe of actors entertained by that monarch.

Mr. Punch, upon his appearance in the seventeenth century, was known to the French as Polichinelle, and today he is called Guignol. From France, Polichinelle voyaged to England, where he became a tradition as Mr. Punch. He may have come over with the Huguenots, or he may have accompanied a strange companion—William of Orange. In any case both Peeps and Evelyn refer to Mr. Punch, in mentioning the Italian puppet-show in Covent Garden.

As for Toby, nobody seems to know when or how the little dog appeared. Perhaps Mr. Punch stole him from the Blind Man. It would be like him. But when we have explored so far into the past of the strange beaked figure, high-voiced and farcically cruel, haunting the memories of childhood, we find traces of an older and a more momentous play, in which PUNCHINELLA contended against Want and Weariness, as well as quarreling with his wife, defeating the police and cheating the Inquisition. This earlier and more imposing Mr. Punch was acquainted with the Patriarchs, and the familiar friend of the Seven Champions of Christendom. So he glimmers remote in the forgotten centuries.

But when all these scraps of learning have been turned over, the Mr. Punch as we know him remains; and as we know the play, it is an embodiment of that rough-and-tumble humor beloved of our ancestors, the apotheosis of that venerable jest which consists in knocking a man down. One might go further, and hazard a guess that Mr. Punch represents that jolly fancy most of us have entertained, the picture of how satisfying it would be if we could suddenly remove every one whom we disliked. It is the tempting illusion, indeed, of absolute power; for the surrender to which temptation, as Mr. Russell Thorndike shows, Mr. Punch is doomed to endure the ridicule of succeeding generations.

SPRING CHICKS AND COMMUTERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The chicks are packed in heavy pasteboard boxes which are piled upon the baggage trucks strung down the sides of the lower deck of the ferry boat.

One might well apply the term "music-box" to these receptacles for "baby chicks," since there is a perpetual chorus of cheeping issuing from the rows of holes punctured in the ends and sides of the crates. Most of the boxes bear the imprint of "Petaluma," and Petaluma is famed for its chicken industry.

But the phase of the industry which interests the commuter is the transporting across San Francisco Bay of these birds. Every morning, when the ferry boats are crowded with men and women going to their work in the city, there are strings of these trucks piled high with these pasteboard boxes. The peeping of the downy, yellow balls fills the main deck with a plaintive melody—and several hundred chickens, when they lift their voices in a grand chorus, certainly make themselves heard.

And being such fluffy little things, they naturally attract a great deal of attention from the commuters. There is always a bevy of men, women and children hovering about these cargoes of cheeping chickens. Fingers are thrust within the air holes and little bills peck at the fingers. It arouses an immediate response of sympathy for these youngsters confined in the boxes.

One reads the addresses on the labels, and marvels at the long distances which these two or three-days-old chicks are to travel, and again one is amazed at the lusty volume of sounds arising from their throats.

Passing from truck to truck, the ear becomes accustomed to the cheepings and discovers that from some of the boxes the uplifted chorus harps on a decided note of contentment, sort of a cooing, cozy peep; then another box sends forth a strident, querulous chant—these babies must be demanding a meal and are not backward in voicing their wants.

But whatever the trend of their cheepings, there is music in them. The passengers smile; even the most harried and dyed-in-the-wool commuter lends an attentive ear to this early morning chorus; the deck hands trundle the trucks with a bit more care than usual.

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ALLIES CONFER ON TREATY OF SEVRES

Efforts to Safeguard Treaty's
Provisions and Maintain Unity
of Allied Front Involve
Some Further Negotiation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The proposed international commission of inquiry was born of compromise. Between them, the Greeks and Turks had knocked the bottom out of the French and Italian arguments, writes W. Crawford Price, and Mr. Briand and Count Sforza took up the Turkish refusal of the population statistics as the sole remaining hope of revision. Mr. Lloyd George, too, would seem to have seized upon it as a promising theme. His business being to safeguard the fundamental provisions of the treaty and simultaneously maintain the unity of the allied front, time for further cogitation and negotiation was indispensable.

Furthermore, if the Turks could be persuaded to accept the remaining provisions of the treaty in return for problematical concessions in Thrace and Asia Minor, the immediate gains would be worth the future risk. And, in any case, the demand for the release of the Straits from international control would be thus outwitted, and it could be taken for granted that the French themselves would be the last to lose their hold on the Ottoman finances. To all concerned the idea offered the glittering prospect of another European compromise.

Figures Already Examined

The complete proposal was submitted to the Greek and Turkish delegations on February 25. Briefly put, they were asked whether, if an international commission was sent out to examine the figures of the population both before and since the war, they would accept its findings, and agree to execute the remaining clauses of the treaty. Naturally enough, neither side was able to give a reply out of hand. It was a matter for Athens and Ankara, respectively.

But on general grounds the scheme could not easily be justified. Prior to the signature of the treaty, the ethnological statistics of Thrace and Asia Minor were the subject of prolonged investigation both in Paris and London, and they could not have been changed either by the defeat of Mr. Venizelos or the return of Constantine. In any case, two months—the time allotted for the reinvestigation—was too short a delay in which to overhaul them, the more particularly as the work would necessarily be carried on in an atmosphere charged with intrigue and corruption.

Opportunities for Intrigue

The very suggestion was partial, and filled with danger. France would not have tolerated an inquiry in Alsace-Lorraine, nor would the Italians have permitted a plebiscite in the Slovene lands acquired by them. And if statistics were to be revised because the loser showed fight, would not that encourage others to resort to extreme measures to destroy their particular instruments? Where, indeed, would the system of revising treaties end, once a precedent was set? The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" immediately held up Mustafa Kemal as a glorious example to Germany, because, as it pointed out, his resistance was going to secure a revision of the Treaty of Sevres. Possibly under the same inspiration, Dr. Simons hinted at a further series of commissions to settle the various questions outstanding between Berlin and the Allies.

Finally, given a commission of inquiry, did that promise a settlement? By no means. These international commissions are well known in the Orient. They present abundant opportunity for faking and intrigue, and the honest British commissioner is generally dithered by his more subtle companions. Again, the commissioners might not agree among themselves, and if they agreed, their agreement might not happen to suit the policy of all the Allies—in which case the big men might choose to disagree. And disagreement entailed the prospect of chaos again, three, four or six months later, with more conferences, renewed necessity for forcing the application of the treaty, with the Turks better equipped and organized and the Greek Army's morale ruined by inactivity.

A Turkish Loop-hole

Great Britain was offering a long price for allied unity and the result of the offer was awaited with some misgiving. On March 9 the Greek and Turkish delegations appeared before the conference with the replies of their respective governments—that brought by the Turks came from Ankara, as Constantinople had by this time practically ceased to count in the discussions. Both, in their own manner of speaking, declined the Allies' proposition.

The Greeks refused the commission of inquiry but unconditionally accepted the rest of the treaty; the Turks, having everything to gain and nothing to lose thereby, accepted the commission, but they would only take the other provisions of the treaty "provided they be adapted to conditions indispensable to the existence of a free and independent Turkey." Concealed behind that innocent loop-hole lay hidden all the arrogant demands which had been formulated by Enver Pasha at the earlier meeting. It meant Turkish control of the Straits—to which Great Britain and Canada and Iceland would cost about half a dozen other states were fund-

ITALIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY

Turks Still Bellicose

These adverse circumstances proved much too strong for the commission and over the week-end it disappeared. Indeed, already on the following day the air was full of talk of financial concessions which would swell the Turkish treasury and simultaneously please France by improving the security of the Ottoman debt, and by March 7 this had taken the form of a proposal to increase the customs duties and subject foreigners resident in Turkey to Ottoman taxation. The Greeks, on their part, were invited to summon other members of their government (Mr. Gournaris in particular) to London, and to present a scheme of financial and territorial concessions to Turkish sovereignty.

At this stage, therefore, the situation took on more concrete shape. Great Britain was holding fast to the régime allotted for the Straits, French pretensions had been boiled down to their marrow—financial and economic control and a cessation of fighting in Cilicia—and the Italians were hunting for any crumbs that might perchance fall from the table of their richer allies. The Turks maintained a bellicose attitude which, however, was not taken very seriously, the opinion of the conference being that, given the proposed fiscal and economic inducements, the nominal recognition of their sovereignty over Armenia, Cilicia and Kurdistan, together with some concessions from the Greeks, they would ultimately accept the inevitable. This phase in the negotiations closed with the Hellenes seeking a present for Mustafa Kemal which would entail no vital sacrifice of treasure or prestige on their part.

EARL HAIG APPEALS TO FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—At a recent reception by former service men in the City Hall Cape Town, Earl Haig said: "Why have I come to South Africa? Because you asked me here. Thus, I have come not as your Commander-in-Chief, but as a comrade, to give you my opinions and to help you as best I can. I have brought a message from our comrades in the old country. They have had a good many difficulties, but have managed to worry through, and are now united in what we call a British Legion, and their message is that they hope all former service men in the overseas dominions will also become united in one great legion. The basis of our unity is comradeship. We are out to help our pals, and we do not join for any political purposes."

"It is my earnest appeal to you all to keep united and carry out the same principles of friendship which stood us in good stead during the great war, and, indeed, has always stood the soldier in good stead. I think if we attain that end we shall have done good business, although I have no doubt we shall not win through without some people trying to divide us, so let us be on our guard. I feel that the future of the empire for many years lies in the hands of you fellows and people like you, who are all for the empire."

"Difficulties arise, and have arisen, all over the place, but you must show a little patience, as you showed it during the war, and the future will then be a bright one for us. We want to hand on your spirit not only to the next generation, but the one after it. It is so vitally important; at the present time, that we all see eye to eye and look upon our problems in a broad spirit. We all have our rough times and little worries, but there must be give and take, and I feel sure that those of us who are here to-day will take away from South Africa, as I shall, the fondest recollections from this country and your welcome here."

WORK OF THE POLICE IN IRELAND IS PRAISED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenant visited Belfast recently, when he opened a government instructional factory. In a speech made by him following luncheon at the Harbor Hotel, his excellency referred to the magnificent work done by the police and soldiers during the last three years in Ireland. He said that anyone accustomed to organize and train men knew perfectly well that in newly raised bodies acts of indiscipline would occur, but speaking of them as a whole, they had shown discipline, courage and forbearance which had never been surpassed.

Lord French expressed a hope that the black clouds of outrage and rebellion would shortly roll away and that the splendid example of Ulster in accepting the Home Rule Act would be followed by the South. He saw no advantage in a republic for Ireland, and it would only increase the danger from foreign invasion a hundred-fold, as well as lead to internal dissensions. "We all know," he said, "that injustice had been done to Ireland in the past; but what about the efforts that had been made to redeem that past for 40 years?"

RADIO STATION FOR GREENLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The general manager of the Danish state telegraph has informed the "Politiken" that his department has reported to the government a proposal for the establishment of a radio station in Greenland, which, during the winter months, is cut off from the outer world. He estimates that the cost of a station able to communicate directly with Copenhagen would be 5,000,000 kroner, while a station corresponding to existing stations in Canada and Iceland would cost about 1,000,000 kroner.

Writer Shows Why Italy Has No
Desire to Join in "Watch on
the Rhine" Kept by the
British, French and Belgians

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—On the day when the London Conference opened, a Roman newspaper wittily announced the event with the headline: "Today the Ninth Peace Conference Meets to Fix the Date of the Tenth." From the Italian standpoint, which is not the same as that of Great Britain and France, the London Conference was not satisfactory. Italy, so the authoritative "Corriere della Sera" of Milan was informed by its London correspondent, was accused in London of tenderness for Germany—an accusation for which recent articles in certain sections of the Italian press had furnished considerable basis.

On the other hand, Italian consideration for Germany has not won her any corresponding benefit in return; for Italy and Germany have now a "great gulf" fixed between them in the shape of the Alto Adige, as the Italians call the German-speaking portion of the Tyrol, which lies between the Brenner watershed and the Italian-speaking Trentino, and which was incorporated in Italy by the Treaty of Versailles for strategic reasons. Consequently, as the above-mentioned correspondent warned his fellow-countrymen, there is danger of falling between two stools; for, in his phrase, "If Italy leaves the allied camp, she would be isolated."

Italy's Main Foe

At the same time, allowance must be made for the Italian standpoint. Whereas to Great Britain, France and the United States, Germany was the enemy par excellence, to Italy the main foe was Austria. There was never the same rancor in Italian breasts against the German Empire as against the Dual Monarchy, which was associated in Italian circles with some of the most tragic and horrible events in modern Italian history—with the "hyena of Brescia" and the prisons of the Spielberg, with the "five days of Milan" and the fatal defeat of Novara. Italy did not officially make war upon Germany until 15 months after she had declared hostilities against Austria, and her territorial gains were wholly at the expense of the latter. Moreover, there was not the least desire on the part of Italians to take part in that "watch on the Rhine," which is being kept by British, French and Belgian soldiers.

Nor was it feasible for Italian financiers to put a 50 per cent punitive duty upon all German imports into their country at a time when the high rates of the British, French and American exchanges made it almost impossible to purchase goods from those countries. Consequently, the Italian outlook upon Germany was naturally different from that of the Allies, quite apart from the activity of the pro-German propaganda and the traditions of the 33 years of the Triple Alliance, during which a whole generation of diplomatists grew up. Only idealists in England—and there are many such—could fail to see these bed-rock facts. It is unfortunate, but it is so.

Italy and Turkish Question

Similarly with regard to the Turkish question. Since the peace of Lausanne ended the Libyan war in 1912, Italy has been a special protectress of Turkey, owing to her suspicion of a greater Greece. It was she who specially urged the revision of the Treaty of Sevres, which had assigned Smyrna to the Greeks under the mere fiction of Turkish suzerainty, represented, as in old days in Crete, by a flag hoisted on a bastion—a mere scrap of bunting and nothing more. A Greek Smyrna was particularly objectionable to Italian nationalism, because it was contended that the mysterious reverence of St. Jean de Maurienne on the Mont Cenis railway Mr. Lloyd George had promised the great Asiatic port to Italy.

Official Italy, which is not nationalist, did not, however, so much claim Smyrna for Italy as for the Turks. Her clients, from whom she would obtain commercial privileges, which she really needs more than territory. The London Conference, however, has not been nearly so unfavorable to the Greeks, as was expected. Bulgaria, for example, has not obtained Thrace, nor have the Greeks been ousted from Smyrna, although their legal position there may be modified, when the next Conference meets.

Italian Gain

Italy has, nevertheless, gained by the conclusion of a commercial agreement with Turkey for the exploitation of a rich zone of Asia Minor and for Turkish adhesion to the Italian rights in the coal district of Heraclea. Thus, Count Sforza did not return to Rome empty handed. His position in London as mediator between the victors and the vanquished was difficult, and his difficulties were increased by the attitude of the British and French.

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tempts to undermine him at home while he was fighting his country's battles abroad. Meanwhile, the last Turkish island in the Aegean, Castellorizo, has passed into Italian possession by the Treaty of Sevres. This small island, with an almost exclusively Greek population was the first of the so-called "Dodecanese" to be conquered by the Knights of Rhodes, when they installed themselves in that famous spot rather more than six centuries ago. Often devastated by Turkish pirates, Castellorizo ("the Red Castle"), as the Italians called it, was granted by Pope Nicholas to King Alfonso of Naples and Aragon in 1450, and fortified by him. With the exception of a brief Turkish occupation about 1480, "the Red Castle" remained in the hands of his successors till the Turks, in 1522, finally put an end to the rule of the Knights and other Latins in that group of islands.

Henceforth till the late war it remained Turkish, although during the first Balkan war of 1912 it proclaimed union with Greece. During the European war it was occupied as a strategic base by the French, for it is close to the coast of Asia Minor, and has now been handed over by them to Italy. It will be administered with Rhodes, with which its fortunes were so long united in the Middle Ages. Thus, Turkey disappears finally from the "white sea," which once she dominated in the days when she was a naval power. All the "isles of Greece" are now Greek, except the few that are still Italian.

Italy and Montenegro

There is another and smaller question which Italy does not see eye to eye with her allies. Both Great Britain and France some time ago withdrew their diplomatic representatives from the exiled Montenegrin court, and ceased to pay their subsidies to it. But Italy, although not paying a large amount of information, withdrew her recognition of the Petrovich dynasty, so closely related through Queen Elena with her own. Italian politicians have latterly shown considerable interest in Montenegro, not perhaps so much for idealistic or dynastic reasons as from political considerations. But the Treaty of Rapallo, which the Italian Government is loath to execute—in April and on May 1 takes place the evacuation of the three groups of territories occupied in Dalmatia by Italian troops—made no mention of Montenegro, and the two recently published British official reports on the Montenegrin elections represent them as the genuine expression of opinion, uncontrolled by Serbian influence. Consequently, the Italian Government is not likely to champion this forlorn hope, which the Allies have abandoned.

Montenegro may obtain some federal form of union with Jugoslavia, which seems specially indicated for countries on such different planes of civilization, but so small and poor a state could scarcely exist alone, especially as autocracy is now impossible there. For, as Bismarck said, for autocracy it is necessary to have an autocrat, and neither Prince Danilo nor Prince Peter are of the stuff of which autocrats are made. Besides the former has a German wife, and the Allies have had unpleasant experience of German consorts in the Balkans. The American emigrants, who have returned to Montenegro, form, too, a body of opinion opposed to autocracy. Thus, Italian interest in Montenegro will probably be Platonic.

A Sorry End

It is a sorry end of a gallant little state, which defied the Turks for five centuries; but from the moment when the Balkan War of 1912 abolished the Sandjak of Novibazar, which kept Serbia and Montenegro asunder, the union of the two Serb states under some form or other was inevitable, and could not be long delayed by dynastic interests. Tsarist Russia, from which the dynasty derived so much aid in the past, having disappeared, the barren mountains sufficed not to maintain the population, while capital was needed to develop the more fertile districts of the "new" Montenegro, which the treaties of Berlin and Bucharest had added to the original principalities.

The princes will doubtless lead a pleasant existence on the Riviera, like many another Balkan potentate in retirement. Italian capitalists will probably continue to find a field for their investments in Montenegrin enterprises, such as the tobacco manufactory, the Antivari harbor, and the Vir Bazar Railway, especially as Italian is the only western language generally spoken in Montenegro, except the English picked up by the emigrants in America. Already there are signs that a considerable number of Montenegrins in Italy are returning home, and, like all highlanders, they have an intense affection for their native mountains.

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NATIONALISM IN THE NEW EGYPTIAN LIFE

Measures May Be Provided by
Which Right Sense of Nationalism
Will Be Fostered—Seed
of Patriotism Has Been Sown

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Those who knew their Egypt and were acquainted with that standard work, "England in Egypt," anticipated that its author as president of the Milner Commission would produce a report meriting the closest attention from students of all shades of opinion interested in Egyptian problems. They were not disappointed. In the report just published there is to be found not only a clear statement of the actual position told with a simple straightforwardness which must be convincing to the unbiased reader, but, better still, the evidence of a true statesmanship through which alone an equitable and therefore lasting solution to this intricate problem may be found. With admirable discernment the events of the last few years of unrest and the present situation are analyzed and Egyptians and Anglo-Egyptians alike are discussed with frankness and impartiality.

The difficulties of their task are not exaggerated, in fact they scarcely could be. A complicated problem was vastly intensified by the atmosphere of hostility and distrust resulting from the intense propaganda of the extremists, by their intimidation of those differing from their narrow views, and by the personal intrigues which permeate Egyptian politics. Yet the members of the commission managed to find a large amount of information from which they were able to formulate a policy of self-government which will rank high in the world's masterpieces of statesmanship.

A Benevolent Bureaucracy

To anyone but a visionary it is at once obvious that the change from the present form of government, which is frankly that of a benevolent bureaucracy, to representative government by the Egyptians themselves must be a gradual one. The extraordinary influence of a comparatively small party of extremists in whipping the country into the violent revolt of the spring of 1919, in terrorizing fair-minded men from expressing their honest convictions, in inducing strikes and anarchy in industries and schools—such influence shows how perilous an experiment it would be to remove all control at once. The experience of the last few years should be a useful lesson not only to the British Government but to the mass of Egyptians who hope for fair government. The report is quite correct in assuming that the outcry against large reductions in the number of Anglo-Egyptian officials will come from the Egyptians themselves rather than from those officials. In fact, the difficulty will probably be to induce the Englishman to retain his post if he is given the option of resigning with fair compensation, especially if he sees before him the prospect of an intensification of the difficulties of maintaining an honest and efficient administration and at the same time a weakening of his authority.

There has been so much artificiality in the nationalist campaign that the authorities would be very well advised to examine most carefully its character and aims before giving effect to its demands, however unanimous they may appear to be in the native press or elsewhere. A very interesting point in this connection is the influence of religion. The report says, "There is in the East a patriotism which has an even more fundamental sentiment than the patriotism of home and country." Yet about one-tenth of the population in Egypt is Christian and the Copt is ostensibly as fervent in the nationalist cause as any Muhammadan. Possibly he is acting under compunction, but this he will vigorously deny.

Christian Control

In the writer's long experience among the Muhammadan fellahen he has found that they may be roused for a mainly in two ways: by interference

with their religious beliefs and by touching their pockets, which, of course, includes encroachment on their land. Yet there have been seen very few examples of any fanatical hatred of Christians; rather, are they looked upon as unfortunate if not inferior beings, and Europeans are generally accorded the right to manage and direct without demur on religious grounds. While, then, it is very probable that there is an inherent sympathy for Muslim rule among a large class of the population, it appears doubtful whether that influence is strong enough to render Christian control objectionable to the fellahen on religious grounds. It is quite possible, nevertheless, that the nationalist propagandists have made use of this sympathy in attempting to gain their support.

In the towns, however, the situation is different and, owing to the large sprinkling of government officials and other educated natives who thrive on their prospects, are adversely affected by the presence of Anglo-Egyptians, the tone is generally nationalist, but this nationalist pretension savors more of opportunism than patriotism. Yet there is no doubt that the seed of patriotism has been sown. Its growth is yet very undeveloped and requires careful handling. In the terms of the alliance proposed between Great Britain and Egypt there will be provided, it is hoped, measures by which the right sense of Nationalism will be fostered and the control of the Egyptian Administration maintained until the "legitimate aspirations" of the nation are fully comprehended by the majority of the population.

Practical Scheme Desired

A very important step to this end has been the publication in the press of the High Commissioner's letter to the Sultan transmitting the decision of the British Government to discuss with an official delegation to be nominated by the Sultan the future relationship between Great Britain and Egypt on the basis of the recommendations of Lord Milner. While the British Government admits that it has not yet arrived at a final decision regarding those recommendations, it wishes to meet the delegation "with a view, if possible, to substitute for the protectorate a relationship which would, while securing the special interests of Great Britain and enabling her to offer adequate guarantees to the foreign powers, meet the legitimate aspirations of Egypt and the Egyptian people." Up to the present the news appears to have been received very quietly in Cairo and Alexandria, but undoubtedly it will be gladly welcomed by the Moderates, who sincerely wish to evolve a practical scheme of self-government.

The most interesting developments may now be confidently expected, after the arrival of Mr. Churchill, Lord Milner's successor, at the Colonial office. Although the object of his visit was announced to be the discussion with the authorities representing Mesopotamia and Palestine the problems of those countries, it is inconceivable that the Egyptian question, one of the most important facing the British Government at the present time, will not be considered on the spot. He has a rare opportunity of strengthening the favorable impression created by the official announcement just made and of accelerating negotiations so that the uncertainty of the past two years, which has been so trying to Englishmen and Egyptians alike, may really end.

DANISH TRADE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Tyge Rothe, the Danish Minister of Commerce, has submitted to the Folketing a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider and report on the desirability of revising the Trade Act of 1857, under which all trade in Denmark is now conducted. The commission will represent the government and the principal commercial, industrial, agricultural and fishing interests. The revision is considered all the more necessary in view of changes in the world situation brought about by the war.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RESIDENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Hacky Bey El-Azmi, Governor-General of Damascus, is to reside in the palace of Nazem Pasha. This historic palace was for a while the residence of Emir Feisal.

TRIBUTE PAID TO RULER OF BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Professor Soreles, of Edinburgh University, gave some personal impressions of King Albert of Belgium to the members of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. No living ruler, he said, was really less known or more frequently misrepresented. His athletic achievements have unduly attracted attention, but while it is true that he admires sport, and is an enthusiast for mountain climbing, and other forms of physical exercise, he is at the same time an intellectual rather than an athletic type.

He is one of the best informed men of this generation. What he does not know of foreign policy or political economy is scarcely worth knowing. A common description applied to him is that of the "soldier king," but while it is quite true that no one has a better claim to be called the "soldier king" than King Albert, who for four years never left his troops fighting in the marshes of Flanders, yet King Albert is a passionate believer in peace and in the new international order. He has no taste for the pomp and circumstance of war. He is temperamentally opposed to the rhetoric of nationalism and imperialism.

King Albert is a keen social reformer and a democrat, interested in all the complex activities of trade and industry, and in every sense a modern man. Another common fallacious belief in regard to King Albert is that he is a somewhat cold, reticent, and reserved personality. On the contrary he is the most genial, sincere and outspoken of men, claiming for himself, and granting to others, the rights of free speech.

SCHOONER FOR ARCTIC VOYAGE IS LAUNCHED

EAST BOOTHBAY, Maine.—The schooner Bowdoin, built to carry Donald B. MacMillan, the explorer, on his next voyage to the western shore of Baffin Land, starting in July, was launched here on Saturday.

The Bowdoin is of about the size of the Discovery, William Baffin's ship which in 1616 was the first to reach Baffin Land. It is 80 feet, 10 inches in length, 19 feet 7 inches beam, and 9 feet 6 inches draft, with a total displacement of 115 tons. It is of the knockabout auxiliary schooner type equipped with a 45-horsepower crude oil-burning engine, an installation which the explorer hopes will insure him a cruising radius unlimited by the use of whale oil to supplement the regular fuel supply.

The expedition is planned to cover two years but may be prolonged if it is desired to carry the explorations and investigations further. It will go under the auspices of the MacMillan Arctic Association, largely composed of alumni of Bowdoin college, from which MacMillan as well as Perry were graduated. The ship has cost \$25,000 and her equipment will add \$15,000 to this amount.

WAR RISK DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reappointment of Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones as director of the War Risk Insurance Bureau was announced on Saturday by Secretary Wilson.

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A WAY OF MEETING BRITISH WAR DEBT

Labor Report Recommends Reducing National Debt and State Expenditure and Reducing the Country's Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—To the pressing problem, how to meet the cost of the war, equalize taxation, and lessen the cost of living, organized Labor makes valuable contribution in the form of the Trades Unions Congress' parliamentary committee's report on taxation and the cost of living. With good temper and in a statesmanlike way definite proposals are made for a redistribution of the national financial burdens, so as to ease the load of those sections of the community which can least afford to have added to the difficulties of the high cost of living a weight of taxation beyond their real ability to pay.

It is contended that the adoption of these proposals would reduce the load of indirect taxation, increase direct taxation upon the higher ranges of income, while remitting a portion of that which falls upon those who possess smaller incomes, and sweep away either the whole or a substantial part of the national debt. The result, it is believed, would be to encourage enterprise, and by diminishing luxury direct Labor and Capital into socially productive industries.

Easing the Burden
The national revenue from direct taxes, indirect taxes and other sources rose from £1,985,245,000 in 1913 to 1914 to £2,418,200,000 (estimated) in 1920 to 1921. During the war years (1914 to 1918) the national expenditure was met by raising by loans between two-thirds and three-quarters of the money required. In what the Chancellor of the Exchequer calls a "normal" year, three-quarters of the national revenue is to be devoted to the payment of obligations incurred as a result of past wars, and for the maintenance of the fighting forces in preparation for possible future wars. The report advocates three ways of easing the burden: (1) reducing the national debt, (2) economizing in state expenditure, (3) readjusting taxation in accordance with real ability to pay.

Faced with the alternatives of a slow reduction of debt, coupled with the continuance for a long term of years of heavy taxation to meet the sinking fund and interest on the loan outstanding, and a bold attempt to extinguish speedily a substantial portion of the total debt, the nation should, the report urges, adopt the latter policy. It is pointed out that with the continuance of the war debt will involve the people of Great Britain in an increasing and not diminishing burden, and the productive population will need to work correspondingly harder for the purpose of providing the interest-receivers with currency far superior to that which they originally lent to the state.

Drastic Debt Reduction

Convinced that an immediate policy of drastic debt reduction is called for in the national interest, and dismissing as impracticable or inequitable alike the methods of a forced loan and a levy on war wealth, the authors of the report strongly urge the imposition of a graduated levy on all forms of accumulated wealth, as also do Hugh Dalton, A. E. H. Davies, J. A. Hobson, F. W. Potholke-Lawrence, Prof. A. C. Pigou, and Mr. Sidney Webb, who gave evidence before the committee. The proposed levy would be on the accumulated possessions of individuals, married or unmarried, such as land, houses, factories, machinery, foreign securities and so forth. It is suggested that persons whose aggregate possessions from all sources are valued at less than £5000 (this is a higher minimum than other advocates of a capital levy propose) should be exempted from payment of the levy, and it is calculated that a scale varying from 1 per cent on total possessions above the exemption level up to 50 per cent on the largest fortunes could be made to yield £4,000,000,000.

In addition, the authors of the report make certain suggestions for the revision of the British system of taxation with a view to redistributing the burden more nearly in accordance with ability to pay. They strongly advocate the abolition of all taxes on foodstuffs, that the taxes on tobacco, "which, whilst it is not a necessary of life, has passed from the stage of being a mere luxury"—should be reduced by half, and that the entertainment tax should no longer be levied. Incidentally, the view is expressed that the community would benefit enormously by a smaller expenditure on alcoholic liquors. The report disapproves of the excess profits duty (which was removed soon after the report was published), and opposes the proposal to levy a special tax on business firms, holding that the income tax and a super-tax should form the basis of the national system of direct taxation.

Income Tax
As regards the income tax, Mr. Thomas, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Smilie and their colleagues in this investigation are of opinion that allowances for dependents should be more generous, and that the exemption level should be raised. They make suggestions for bringing within the scope of the tax sources of income at present untapped, heartily supporting, for example, the recommendation of the royal commission on income tax that "any profit made on a transaction recognizable as a business transaction—that is, a transaction in which the subject matter was acquired with a view to profit-making," should be included.

The duties leviable on the transferee of inherited wealth are regarded as an important means of state revenue, the view being expressed that the government should increase the duty at each successive transferee "to the point of ultimate extinction." The main conclusions of the report are that, while there ought to be more generous expenditure on such services as education and public health, which lie at the foundation of national well-being, waste of all kinds should be sternly eliminated; that the reduction of the national debt and of expenditure on armed forces are the chief means of retrenchment; and that the urgent need of all countries is an international agreement for universal disarmament.

COMING ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Premier Declares That to Return Labor to Power Would Be a Calamity, and Warns Against the Forces of Disruption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Adelaide News Office.
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Political interest in Australia is now beginning to concentrate on the forthcoming elections in this State. They will be fought with big issues—economic, financial and administrative. The Liberal government is faced by critical possibilities. Unless there is an amalgamation of the anti-Labor forces, which, at present, are divided into several contending sections, the strong probability is that the Labor Party may slip through the gap into office on a minority vote. Many years have passed since the workers' party occupied the ministerial benches and it may be questioned whether it had a clear majority in the country.

In the last Parliament the Liberal Ministry, with the support of the Nationalists, was able to remain in office. Formerly there was a coalition government, formed of Liberals and those Nationalists who were once Labor members, but broke away from the Trades Hall on the conscription issue. The Labor Party opposed compulsory service, so the section which championed themselves as a separate party—the Nationalists. Later they became attached to the Liberals and were given two portfolios in the ministry during the war.

Collapse of Coalition

Soon after hostilities ceased, however, the coalition collapsed, but, rather than assist the Labor Party into power the Nationalists voted with the Liberals. Since then, owing to political differences, and a difficulty in formulating a common policy, the Nationalists have undertaken an alliance with the Country Party and are, therefore, no longer in the coalition. The complicated hostility of the parties appears to offer an excellent opportunity to the Labor Party of gaining office. Late efforts are being made by the anti-Labor parties to effect a comprehensive political agreement to stave off disaster. The elections take place today and the Liberal Premier, Mr. Barwell, in a speech which has caused much comment and consternation in political circles, has issued what he regards as a proper and timely warning to the people of the danger which he considers confronts them. He said there were troubles affecting the British Empire in Egypt, India and Ireland. Those, and the actions of the revolutionaries in England itself, and in the dominions, showed the existence of a world-wide conspiracy against the Empire. Anarchists, Bolsheviks and others thought they saw in the disorder and unrest a favorable opportunity for the overthrow of our social system, and were directing their forces against the British Empire because they recognized in it their strongest foe, and knew it to be the greatest bulwark of ordered liberty the world had ever known. The burdens the mother country had to shoulder at present were enormous, but she would find the forces of cohesion within herself were greater far than the forces that tended to disruption.

Appeal by Governor

Even His Excellency the Governor (Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall), who is not allowed to meddle in politics, has made a stirring appeal for the settlement of the great unrest in Australia. He said there was a misunderstanding between the two classes. No one except those who were blind to the events which were taking place could possibly fail to see what their responsibilities were in Australia today, and how serious the immediate outlook was unless men of all creeds and classes were prepared to do what they could.

"When men went to the war they did not ask, 'Are we going to get this,' or 'Are we going to get that?' They did not say, 'These are our rights.' All they said was, 'This is our duty,' and went. I am almost angered and ashamed sometimes when I pick up the morning paper and see so much hindrance and hampering going on simply to gratify selfishness. I wish the warring classes could come together of their own free will and find a solution to the problem. There is a solution and they could find it if they went the right way about it."

FOUR ARMY UNITS DECORATED

CAMP DIX, New Jersey.—Four units of the First Division of the Regular Army were decorated here on Saturday for valorous service in the world war. The First Division has the distinction of having been the first to arrive in France, first to engage the Germans and the last to leave France. The French Fourragère was awarded to the Sixth and Seventh Field Artillery, the First Engineer Regiment, the First Signal Company and the First Machine Gun Company, recently mustered out of service.

PLAN TO REGULATE BRITISH MINERS' PAY

Agreement Was to Require Wages to Conform to Industry's Capacity to Pay—Subsidy Policy Was Excluded

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent.
LONDON, England.—It would appear that there was more than an element of truth in the oft-repeated assertion in the Labor press that a general assault had been planned to reduce the standard of living of all wage earners. The general assumption was that the attack had been prepared under the auspices of the Federation of British Industries, an organization representing an enormous capital and extensive and varied phases of industrial activity.

It is extremely doubtful that this organization has been responsible for the "marching orders" now in process of operation, affecting miners, engineers, seamen, builders, to mention a few of the trades at present concerned in attempts to resist the demands made upon them by employers. The probabilities are that the Federation of British Industries disapproved the economic position of the nation's industries, with due care and reference to the situation as a whole, intimating to its constituent bodies the true relationship in which it stood in international trade, leaving them to take what steps they considered justifiable when the state of trade warranted action.

Innocent-Looking Scheme

Greatest interest centered round the negotiations between the miners and coal owners, not so much because of the Mines Federation of Great Britain—ably led by Robert Smilie and Frank Hodges—is one of the most powerful trade unions in the world and a force not to be underestimated, but because every one burns coal and in these times was deeply concerned as to whether the result of the negotiations will follow past experience and send up the price. It was an innocent-looking scheme submitted by the Mining Association of Great Britain and made public recently, and the community generally will share with Evan Williams, the chairman of the association, the pride and appreciation expressed by him in stating that very important questions of policy had been mutually agreed upon between his association and the miners' representatives. These are sufficiently important to warrant quoting in full, especially as one of the proposals at least introduces a new scheme in the regulation of wages. They are:

The Proposals
(1) Wages must conform to the capacity of the industry to pay them. This, of course, excludes a policy of subsidies. (2) The receipt of a standard wage should justify a corresponding minimum profit to the colliery undertakings. (3) Any surplus remaining after these, and, of course, the usual working costs, should be divided between the men and the owners in agreed proportions, the workers' share to be an addition to their standard wages. (4) Joint audits of the owners' books by accountants representing each side shall be made to ascertain all the data necessary for the periodical determination of wages.

Although there seemed agreement on the foregoing plan, anyone who has followed the miners' campaign for nationalization and joint control of industry, and has gone into the coal fields among the miners, will readily perceive that there is sufficient combustible material in the details when they come to be hammered out to cause a fair-sized upheaval.

Against Subsidies

Take the very first clause, to which every business man or responsible union official would contribute. Rightly, both miners and employers agree that no industry should be subsidized. But what Frank Hodges and Evan Williams regard as an industry are two different matters: the former is emphatic that whatever coal the mines of Great Britain are capable of yielding should be treated as one unit in all negotiations affecting wages and working conditions; whereas Mr. Williams is equally as emphatic in the opinion that each and every mining undertaking should be responsible for its own financial position, and should rest firmly on its own bottom.

Elaborating this point, Mr. Williams explained that he knew of a typical colliery undertaking which, in consequence of the slump in coal following on the heels of the general depression at home and abroad, "converted a credit of some thousands of pounds in December into a loss of over £50,000 in January." Proceeding, he said that: "In more than one coal field of which I can speak with knowledge, the decline has continued at such a pace that the average loss per ton on coal raised has recently not fallen far short of £1."

While one can appreciate the anxiety on the part of Mr. Hodges to maintain a standard of living for the whole of his men, it is obvious that the mines coming within the category of the example quoted cannot go on "living on their bones." The system is economically unsound, and Mr. Hodges must surely have had some qualms of conscience if he would wish to retain in operation certain mines and levels (where the coal is drawn from out of the side of a hill—not from a shaft) not a 100 miles from his native heath. Many of these have been working for so long that the coal seams are miles in the bowels of the earth, taking the miners an hour or more to get to them. Doubtless their owners are as anxious as the miners themselves to regard the industry as one unit, the modern and successful undertakings to pay the cost of the upkeep of the ancient and unprofitable.

In regard to the recognition of a minimum profit, this will give the Marxists food for bitter thought and an opportunity for attack upon their leaders. Profits, say the adherents of the Marxian school, are surplus value, created by the workers and of which they are robbed by the owners of capital. This point has been debated so long and so often that it had better be left at that, except to repeat in these columns that when the question as to what shall be the minimum profit comes to be settled there will be anxious moments.

The Sliding Scale

The one great departure in the adoption of a sliding scale in the regulation of wages, an arrangement that takes into consideration other factors than the mere selling price, such as once obtained in the industry and is still in operation in the steel trade. It is noticeable that the words sliding scale have been very carefully avoided, although it is as much one as that so violently discarded by the miners for some years, the operations of which acted, it is alleged, so much against them.

Actual working costs were also to be included in the calculation, so that economy and efficient working of the mines, of which the miners have had much to say in the past, would all tend to improve wages. Every labor-saving device will be welcomed, but perhaps one should not dwell upon the possibilities of this until final agreement is reached and published.

PROSPECT OF CHURCH UNION IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Speaking to the members of the Glasgow Elders Association, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Martin Peabody, made mention of the subject of the proposed union of his church with the United Free Church of Scotland. He was confident, he said, that under God the union would be a blessing to Scotland. The bill that was to be presented to Parliament was to be a government one, which would give it a very much better chance. But there was reason to believe that its passage was not going to be just a quiet one.

Various bodies, for instance, were vocal and very noisy, and were intending, he was afraid, to wreck the bill if they possibly could. He did not think, however, that their power to do damage was in proportion to the stir they created. There was no doubt that the great public opinion of Scotland was on the side of the bill, and they had impressed that on the members of the Cabinet with whom they had been in conference. Dr. Martin Peabody thought it was to the everlasting credit of the Church of Scotland that whatever happened, she was the first to hold out the olive branch and to say she was prepared to make even sacrifices, not of any essential laws of national religion, but such sacrifices in detail and in non-essentials as might facilitate the desired union. Even if the bill passed, as was confident would be the case, they would still have a delicate situation in front of them. He believed, however, that in spite of the minority, which he did not think was of considerable dimensions, that the United Free Church would honorably meet them when the time of negotiations came. There were problems coming up against the Christian church, and if they were not united in their Christianity, they would be borne down altogether.

German Goods Not Wanted

H. N. Brailsford, who spent six months of last year in traveling through the war-stricken areas of Europe, said that the war and peace had swept over Europe like an immense catastrophe of nature, and had obliterated, from a trade point of view, a mass of civilized human beings as effectively as though a flood had covered everything but the hill tops. This wave of impoverishment had affected even the soil itself, for it had been

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BRITISH INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM REVIEWED

Restoration of Foreign Exchange Is Urged—Present British Foreign Policy Called Chief Cause of Lack of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—At the invitation of the Manchester Independent Labor Party 481 delegates from trade unions, trade councils, cooperative societies, Labor parties, Socialist and other kindred organizations, representing a total membership of 85,000, gathered in the Memorial Hall, Manchester, to discuss "foreign affairs and unemployment."

R. J. Davies, in moving a resolution which declared, among other things, that "the principal causes of the serious unemployment and distress are to be found in the insensate foreign policy pursued during the rule of this and the previous House of Commons," said that to speak of such a resolution was no easy matter because the problem of unemployment was a most difficult one. The causes of unemployment were relentless in their operation, they were as old as the capitalist system and would remain as long as that system. Various remedies for unemployment had been proposed, such as greater production, cheaper production—which means wage reduction—and the stimulation of foreign trade, but there was no cure for unemployment under the capitalist system.

Irish Policy Blamed

The present widespread unemployment and distress was due, not to one of the many cycles of trade depression, but directly to the policy which had been pursued by the British and allied governments since the war; a policy which had made the greater part of Europe unable to buy the goods which British workmen were ready to manufacture. It was impossible under the present world organization for any one country to be prosperous while her neighbors were impoverished. The British Government's Irish policy, too, contributed largely to the unemployment trouble, for Ireland was one of Britain's biggest customers, before the government's policy had damaged Irish trade.

Miss W. G. Rinder, secretary of the "Fight the Famine" council, speaking in support of the resolution, related some of her experiences in the famine-stricken areas of Central Europe, and she said that as far as the world generally was concerned under production and the state of the foreign exchanges was at the bottom of the present unemployment difficulty. The people in Vienna, for instance, were sorely in need of the necessities of life, but they had no money with which to buy them, nor were they able to produce goods for bartering purposes. She had met an international dealer in condensed milk who had been supplying the Viennese with this commodity, and when he asked him how he got payment, he had replied that since the paper money was absolutely valueless, the government was paying him in pictures, tapestries, and carpets taken from the houses of private people, but as these were coming to an end he did not see any further prospect of further trade along those lines.

German Goods Not Wanted

H. N. Brailsford, who spent six months of last year in traveling through the war-stricken areas of Europe, said that the war and peace had swept over Europe like an immense catastrophe of nature, and had obliterated, from a trade point of view, a mass of civilized human beings as effectively as though a flood had covered everything but the hill tops. This wave of impoverishment had affected even the soil itself, for it had been

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judged by one expert that the fertility of German soil had declined by over 40 per cent; a statement which was corroborated by the fact that since the war the yield per acre in Germany had been only about half of what it formerly was. The poverty of Europe also showed itself in this country's trade figures, for after scaling down prices to the level of 1913, it was found that foreign trade had gone down to the extent of 29 per cent.

Dealing with the indemnity and its enforcement would mean a prolongation of the occupation of the Rhine provinces, which in turn would mean a perpetuation of militarism throughout the whole of the next generation, a business which would be more costly in the upkeep of the occupying forces than the indemnity itself. Then again, a flood of German goods into this country as payment of the indemnity was not trade and would not create a demand for labor to pay for these imports.

While as for Sir Robert Horne's proposal that indemnity goods should go to the distant parts of the earth from where in return we could supply ourselves with raw materials, it would cause as much unemployment as it was supposed to cure, and if German goods were sent, say, to the Argentine, the less British goods would the Argentine require. The immediate remedy for unemployment, said Mr. Brailsford, was the restoration of the foreign exchanges.

PAPER AND PULP WAGE DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Because the manufacturers are demanding a reduction of 30 per cent in wages and an increase in hours of from eight to nine, a proposal which the union leaders have rejected, a strike of the 35,000 workers in the paper and pulp industry in the United States and Canada is possible on May 1.

Representatives of the workers and their employers met on Saturday. The men adopted a resolution that their rejection of the proposal be submitted to the workers for their approval or rejection, with the understanding that in case satisfactory agreements are not made between now and the time of the expiration of the present agreements, work shall automatically cease in the mills of the companies.

CROP SEASON EARLY IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

JACKSON, Mississippi.—Never with memory has the crop season been so far advanced as now. Spring is three to four weeks early. Corn is knee high, cotton is up on many farms, sweet potato slips are ready to be set out in the field, oats are headed and will be ready to cut in May instead of June as heretofore, the town vegetable gardens are all furnishing "greens," while English peas adorn many tables, as do Irish potatoes, lettuce, radishes, spring onions, etc., and tomatoes are in many places ready to stake and tie up. Abundant yields are promised everywhere.

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All wool fabrics of whipcord and shark-skin 50.00
Overcoats to match 55.00
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Peter the Great

As a little Dutch town of the usual brightly painted red-roofed type, Zaandam is of no special interest unless you have a taste for windmills, which may be seen in any number dotted over the surrounding country. Its attraction lies in a two-roomed hut that stands beyond the dam which separates the wharves and docks from the upper riverside town, for here, in 1697, Peter the Great spent eight days of his life, having gone to Zaandam in order to study shipbuilding in the Dutch yards. The immediate approach to the hut is along a path running between a row of tenements and a small canal. The old furniture was long ago carried off to Russia, but there are still the rooms that Peter hired for seven guilders and forgot to pay for when he left, and in one of them this large cupboard with two doors, on the floor of which he made his bed. The walls are hung with tablets and various memorial tributes from crowned heads, poets, and other pilgrims to the spot. A Dutch distich, "Nothing too small for a great man," gives a notion of the sort of heroic romance that grew up round the pictured figure of the august Tsar stooping to humble life and fare and cooking his own meals and learning how to become a craftsman. Peter was a remarkable man in many ways, but not in the way of self-abnegation. He had no longing for the luxuries of life or elegancies of surroundings; he was quite at home in a hut. More than once during his travels he refused to occupy the rooms prepared for him, either privately or in a hotel, preferring to sleep in a garret if he could find one, or to spend the night on a bear's skin on the floor. He loved to keep company with sailors and ship's carpenters, sharing their dress, work and amusements.

His sojourn in Holland was part of the itinerary of a general embassy to the western powers, but any mention of the Tsar's presence with the embassy was sternly forbidden. He traveled as plain Peter Mikailof and only now and again partially threw off his incognito; nothing gave him more uneasiness than to be stared at, and he looked on as a spectator only at the magnificent receptions accorded to his embassy.

As soon as he arrived at Zaandam he dressed himself as a Dutchman in red jacket and wide trousers—he was nearly seven feet high—and enrolled himself as a ship's carpenter. He could not, however, have done much work during his short stay there, for with his usual overpowering curiosity to see everything and to ascertain every detail of a mechanical art, he visited all the mills and factories in the neighborhood, and if the fancy took him to look over a private house he sent word to the owner to get out of the way. As he liked to be free to inspect, some one relates of his restless activity that wherever he was he flew round like a harlequin, swinging his stick, and crying out every minute, "What is this? Let me see that."

Peter with his height and his grimaces and movements was a very recognizable figure, and people were soon flocking over from Amsterdam to get sight of him; this was so much disliked by him that it is said to be the reason he turned his back so quickly on Zaandam. The quiet Zaandamers did not regret his departure; he and the Russian companions he brought with him had caused general commotion in the district, and the poorer folk had been rather frightened when the boisterous giant paid them surprise visits.

Peter worked at Amsterdam through the winter and in January fulfilled his great desire to see England and her shipyards. He was the King's guest, and, though still incognito, was conveyed over from Holland in a royal yacht, escorted by three men-of-war. He was lodged at 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, where he received King William in his shirt sleeves. Peter did the sights of London with his customary thoroughness before going down to Deptford, where Sayes Court was sublet to him by the then Captain Benbow, who had become its tenant when the owner Evelyn moved to Wotton. He continued to dress as a workman and walked about with his ax over his shoulder.

Peter returned to Russia to carry out his will in reforms, from the shaving of beards to the altering of the calendar, as he did in his pleasures. No one might oppose it; what he liked he insisted on every one else liking, and he indiscriminately boxed the ears of men and women who objected. He has been summed up as "the greatest enemy to repose the world has ever known," and so Russia woke up under Tsar Peter in a way she had never done before. Peter the Great was a barbarian in many ways, but nevertheless it is recorded that "Russia made enormous strides during his reign."

Ant Housebuilders

"Take care! Look where you step!" I exclaimed, grasping Rob's arm and pulling him back rather suddenly. He looked down at the ground, and then he laughed.

"Why, it's only an ant hill," he said. "Supposing I had stepped on it, it wouldn't have done much harm, would it?"

"It would be stepping upon a very wonderful piece of house-building," I answered. "And if you could see the inside of this house, as we might do if we were to take a shovel, and remove the roof, you would see soon think of tearing down the Art Museum, or the library building, or any other fine work of the architect's designing and the mason's building."

"I didn't realize that," said Jack. "I have stepped on ant hills lots of times, and the ants have come run-

ning out and commenced building them up again. Of course I wouldn't step on one on purpose and now I remember, this is kindness to animals week, and kindness to ants makes a good beginning."

"Hereafter I am sure you will step aside when you see an ant hill. Why, do you know that underneath this little mound there stretches a large subterranean dwelling, with chambers, antechambers, courts, galleries, domes, pillars and partitions, like those in a great cathedral? If we could only look inside at the busy life going on down there under our feet! And just because it is built on a small scale we hardly notice it."

"How do they build it, I wonder?" said Rob, getting down on his knees and peering at the mound.

"They have no spades or utensils of any kind. They use little hands, or feet, for they are really both. The ant is the most wonderful builder of all the creatures of the animal kingdom. The domes and ceilings of their houses are supported on pillars, made of sticks or straws carefully prepared and set in place. Each pellet of earth is as elaborately made as our own bricks. Soil, sand, and clay are kneaded into a kind of mortar, much like ours, I fancy."

"Who would guess it?" said Jack. "But they don't all build houses like that, do they?"

"Some kinds of ants build a house on the surface of the ground, with many stories, one above the other, with large chambers and arched ceilings. These tiny houses rise up like cone-shaped mounds. You have seen them often."

"And some live in trees, don't they?" asked Rob.

"Yes, some live in old wood of tree trunks, where they burrow and hollow out hundreds of little compartments, with partitions as thin as paper. But everything is perfectly finished, down to the smallest detail. The ants are careful, conscientious workmen, and true artists, you see. And they work much as our architects do. The yellow field ants first erect pillars, then springing arches from pillar to pillar, and lastly they build above these loose piles of soil for the covering. The clay, kneaded with rain water into mortar, is smeared with wheat-stalks, blades of grass, or anything they can find for a support, and formed into tiny pillars, which hold up the arches. In these palatial dwellings they pass the winter months. Then they are ready for a busy season, the industrious little creatures!"

"I would like to be able to look right into the ground or through the wood into the trees, and see the ants at work!" said Rob.

"Wouldn't it be great!" said Jack.

Hullo!

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Hullo! Little water rat; what a time it seems. Since you left your river hole with its willow beams. Now that roots are plentiful I'm glad you're back again. It very nice to see you after winter and the rain.

Hullo! Little yellow frog; back again you've come. At the very first approaching of the yellow springtime sun; What's that song you're singing? "Croak." My! that's just fine; Well, now I think I'll leave you, 'cause you'd like to go and dine.

Hullo! Little cottontail; peeping through the grass. Did you see that grasshopper you just jumped across? I've had to stay indoors a lot because of winter snows; And it's very nice to see you—though you wrinkle up your nose.

Hullo, mother hedgehog; ah! I've found you out. Underneath the oak tree's roots. What were you about? To choose your home so carelessly? But I'm glad you're back again. 'Cause it's really nice to see you after winter and the rain.

Hunting Yellow Violets

Dorothy and Douglass, who lived in southern California, went with their aunt one Saturday morning to hunt for yellow violets. It was the last of March and just the time for the violets to bloom.

These violets grow wild in southern California and are a very pretty yellow instead of blue or purple. They really look more like little pansies and are sometimes called pansies. Aunt was wondering if they would be able to find some of these flowers.

"The yellow violets grow in very protected spots only," she explained, "but I think it would be more fun not to tell you about them but let you hunt and find them yourself."

"Yes, do that way," Dorothy and Douglass agreed.

They all climbed up a grassy bank on the side of a big hill and the grass was almost to the tops of their shoes.

"Isn't the grass soft here," Dorothy said.

"Yes, because it is shady here," Aunt replied.

"Look at these scrubby wild oak trees," Douglass called.

"Yes, there are great piles of dried leaves under them, I guess," Aunt said. "Suppose you go down and look under the branches."

Dorothy and Douglass both scrambled down under the trees which were more like little bushes and then they called out with delight:

"Oh, we have found something, we have found something!"

"What is it?" Aunt asked.

"Yellow violets, I think," Dorothy answered as she came out from under



One thing that Chipmunks like is strawberries

Two Pocketfuls of Strawberries

There are not many people who would not appreciate having some one come to them and fill one of their coat pockets or a handbag with nuts. Well, chipmunks are not a bit different from people in this respect, only you would have a hard time filling the pockets of these little squirrels with nuts—they like to do the filling themselves. You think, I suppose, that this writing about chipmunks having pockets is just one way of having fun, and that they have no pockets. But you would be mistaken, for Mr. Chipmunk has two quite respectable pockets and in the queerest place imaginable. He has one pocket in each of his cheeks. And they are quite roomy affairs, too. John Burroughs, who loved the outdoors and the chipmunks about as much as the chipmunks like nuts, has written a little story about Mr. Chipmunk's roomy pockets. Burroughs had been out in the woods gathering strawberries and had placed on the ground a cupful of the berries while he drank of a brook near at hand. A chipmunk, racing along in the woods, saw the cup and, as Burroughs says, "cocked himself up on the rim of the cup, and proceeded to eat my choicest berries. I remained motionless and observed him. He had eaten but two when the thought seemed to occur to him that he might be doing better, and he began to fill his pockets. Two, four, six, eight of my berries quickly disappeared, and the cheeks of the little vagabond swelled. But all the time he kept eating, that not a moment might be lost. Then he hopped off the cup, and went skipping from stone to stone till the brook was passed, when he disappeared in the woods. In two or three minutes he was back again, and went to stuffing himself as before; then he disappeared a second time, and I imagined told a friend of his, for in a moment or two along came a bottled chipmunk, as if in search of something, and passed up, and down, and around, but did not quite hit the spot. Shortly, the first returned a third time, and had now grown a little fastidious, for he began to sort over my berries, and to bite into them, as if to taste their quality. He was not long in loading up, however, and in making off again."

So you see this chipmunk's pockets held eight fine, juicy strawberries which he later probably took away to his home underground. You may not be able to fill a chipmunk's pockets with strawberries or nuts with your own hands, but there is one very splendid way in which you can show your affection for the trim little animal who cocks himself up and looks at you as you pass along among the trees, or who clings head downward on the side of a tree and notes you carefully with round, rich eyes to see just where you are going. The way you can help the chipmunk is this: carry a handful of corn or nuts to the hole in the ground where you have seen the chipmunk disappear. This is the chipmunk's home, and it is

lined with all sorts of leaves and has a large store room for just such things as you like to give him. Put your handful of corn in a little pile just outside the door and then watch for the chipmunk to carry it into his house. This is an easy and an interesting way to show your love for the little squirrel during Kindness to Animals week, but one good thing about doing this is that you can do it every week if you really like him well enough, except during the coldest months of winter, for then the chipmunk remains in his hole and does not come out until spring.

How Luigi Went to Town
Luigi the lizard lived in a little hole in a wall; but it was not an ordinary hole, nor was it an ordinary wall, for Luigi lived in Italy. The wall was very old, and very yellow; and stood at the top of some steep steps which led down from the dusty high road, through an olive grove, to the blue-green sea. The hole was hidden under a queer spiky plant, called a cactus.

Very often Luigi would come and lie out on the top step in the sun and watch the people passing to and from the little town. They all loved him, he was so smart with his dark green coat, and the person who loved him best of all was little Giuseppe who lived in the cottage just across the way. Every morning he would come to the top step and call, "Buon Giorno Luigi," and that little fellow would slip out of his hole under the cactus and run up Giuseppe's bare brown legs, and over his blue cotton shirt till he reached his shoulder, and there he would sit, blinking and basking and saying to himself:

"Ho, what a fine fellow I am to be sure! Now I can see the world indeed."

Then came a morning when the sun shone hot on the yellow wall and on the steps, but there was no Giuseppe. Luigi waited for a long time and at last he came out to see what was happening; he looked up the road and then he looked down the road, but there was still no sign of Giuseppe.

"Dear me," he said, as he sat on the top step. "I wonder where he has gone to."

All day he sat there in the sun watching the people passing by. First there came the Lavandagia carrying a bundle of washing on her head, and then a peasant from the mountains with his mule team, cracking his whip and shouting "Ohé! ohé!" as he went down toward the town; but no Giuseppe. Then came the Prete from the chiesa up high among the olive groves, and "Ohé! ohé!"—another mule team, but still no Giuseppe.

"Well, well," said Luigi, when the evening shadows were beginning to creep up the steps, and the sea was turning gold. "I won't wait longer. When my friend Giuseppe wants me he must find me." And off he went, in and out of the cracks, to call on a

Two Pocketfuls of Strawberries

friend of his who lived further along the wall. There he stayed chatting, till the shadows had crept up to the road, and then he went home again. At the top of the steps he found Giuseppe.

"Buon sera, my little friend," cried the boy. "Come and hear what I have been doing all day."

Luigi darted up on to a bare brown knee and sat there blinking. "Well," went on Giuseppe, tickling his back with a grass. "I have been sent to school down in the town. That is why I have to wear shoes now," he added, looking proudly at his feet. "All the boys wear shoes there, and some of them wear stockings; one day perhaps I shall wear stockings, too. Oh, but you should see the town, Luigi! The noise, and the people in the market place, and all the houses. One day you shall see it all. I will take you in my pocket."

That made Luigi very eager to go, and the next morning he was up bright and early, sunning himself on the top step. Giuseppe laughed when he saw him.

"You are an impatient fellow, my friend," he cried. "I did not say today, I said one day. But as you are all ready, and today is a half-holiday you may come if you like," and he picked him up.

Away they went down the hill, joggity-jolt, joggity-jolt; Luigi peeping out of a hole at the bottom of the pocket with one eye. They passed the Lavandagia with her washing, and the Prete, and a mule team, for Giuseppe was in a hurry, and at last they came to the town. Luigi had never seen so many people together. He wriggled about so much that he almost fell out of the pocket altogether.

When they came to the school Giuseppe left him on the step just outside the door—behind a big stone. "Now wait for me, my friend," he said. At 12 o'clock I will come and take you home again." And he went in to his lessons.

"Ah, how I wish I lived in the town," Luigi said to himself. "In fact I think if I can see a little hole anywhere near I shall take it, and then I can see Giuseppe every day when he comes to school."

So he hunted about, and hunted about, until he found a cool little hole just up by the door, and there he sat and waited till the clock in the tower struck 12 and Giuseppe came out to find him.

"Come along Luigi," cried the boy. "It is time to go home; come out of your little hole."

But Luigi the lizard only went further in, and his bright eyes blinked and seemed to say as plainly as anything, "No, no, I have found a nice little house down here and I am going to live in town."

Giuseppe understood him because he was such an old friend. "But you will find it hot down here, Luigi, and there are no plants for you to run about in. Very soon you will want to come home again with me."

He was quite right. Luigi the lizard only stayed in town a week, but in that week he learned a great many things to tell his friends.

Two Pocketfuls of Strawberries

There are not many people who would not appreciate having some one come to them and fill one of their coat pockets or a handbag with nuts. Well, chipmunks are not a bit different from people in this respect, only you would have a hard time filling the pockets of these little squirrels with nuts—they like to do the filling themselves. You think, I suppose, that this writing about chipmunks having pockets is just one way of having fun, and that they have no pockets. But you would be mistaken, for Mr. Chipmunk has two quite respectable pockets and in the queerest place imaginable. He has one pocket in each of his cheeks. And they are quite roomy affairs, too. John Burroughs, who loved the outdoors and the chipmunks about as much as the chipmunks like nuts, has written a little story about Mr. Chipmunk's roomy pockets. Burroughs had been out in the woods gathering strawberries and had placed on the ground a cupful of the berries while he drank of a brook near at hand. A chipmunk, racing along in the woods, saw the cup and, as Burroughs says, "cocked himself up on the rim of the cup, and proceeded to eat my choicest berries. I remained motionless and observed him. He had eaten but two when the thought seemed to occur to him that he might be doing better, and he began to fill his pockets. Two, four, six, eight of my berries quickly disappeared, and the cheeks of the little vagabond swelled. But all the time he kept eating, that not a moment might be lost. Then he hopped off the cup, and went skipping from stone to stone till the brook was passed, when he disappeared in the woods. In two or three minutes he was back again, and went to stuffing himself as before; then he disappeared a second time, and I imagined told a friend of his, for in a moment or two along came a bottled chipmunk, as if in search of something, and passed up, and down, and around, but did not quite hit the spot. Shortly, the first returned a third time, and had now grown a little fastidious, for he began to sort over my berries, and to bite into them, as if to taste their quality. He was not long in loading up, however, and in making off again."

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Sturton Writes a Play

The rain was pouring down in bucketfuls and the football match had been called off. That's why a secret meeting was being held in the fourth form room on Saturday afternoon.

Baker, Sturton and Stubbs squashed themselves into a seat only big enough for one and a half, and McBride, the Walrus and the Carpenter-faced them from the back of the desk in front. The last two got their names from a habit they had of finishing things up. Baker had already thumped the floor and called "order" three times; at last he managed to make himself heard. "Look here you fellows—two weeks today'll be the school concert. We're down in the program, item No. 9. What are we going to do?"

"I know," called Stubbs at the top of his voice. "Sturton's always writing when he ought to be working, let him write us a play." Gheers from everybody except Sturton, greeted this remark.

"Try it yourself, Stubbs," he replied without enthusiasm.

"We've got to have something new," said the Walrus. "All the good things have been done heaps of times."

"You're right, Wally," and the Carpenter patted him on the neck. "They have had Negro minstrels at every concert ever since we can remember."

Baker tried again. "Well, anyway, what are we going to do?"

"My dear young friends," said the Carpenter. "I'm afraid we've got to come down to Sturton's play, there's nothing else for it."

"I'll write in the jokes for you," said Stubbs, "just to give it ginger!"

When Sturton and Stubbs had finished chasing each other round the room they sat down again. "I can't make a play out of nothing," said Sturton. "You chaps give me the characters and some sort of a story—the plot you know and the rest's easy."

Every one cheered. "Come on, choose your characters!" roared Baker.

"Julius Caesar for me," said McBride. "Friends, Romans and countrymen—I could recite that if I was properly approached."

"I'll be Richard Coeur de Lion if I can have a sword and a minstrel at my heels—and some spurs to make him sing," and the Carpenter bounded up and careered round the room waving an imaginary banner as though 10,000 crusaders followed at his heels.

"Too much like lessons for me," drawled Stubbs. "I rather fancy Huckleberry Finn. His got up easy and he never went to school."

"We must have a lady in the play," said Baker.

"We'll make you into Queen Elizabeth," sang out McBride.

"Juliet!"

"Cinderella!"

"Fatima!"

Every one had ideas for Baker, but he scouted them all. "If I must be a lady," he said, "I'll be David Copperfield's Peggotty or no one at all—I'm in the middle of reading him."

"Wally's got to be Humpty Dumpty," said Stubbs and every one pounded the desks to show their approval. The Walrus smiled cheerfully. He was plump, there was no denying it.

"Don't mind me," remarked Sturton with a grin. "Julius Caesar, Huckleberry Finn, Richard the First, Peggotty, and now Humpty Dumpty—they're a good lot for a play! I may as well be Stinky just to bring it up to date—and, now then, let's have the plot."

For the first time that afternoon there was a moment's pause. Then Baker the practical came to the rescue.

"They're all alike in one thing," he said, "they all come out of books." Sturton seized his hand and shook it up and down like a pump handle.

"That's a great idea. We'll make 'em all come out of books in the first act."

"Who's going to make six books big enough to hold us?" asked Wally, but he was promptly suppressed.

"We've got a fine start," said McBride, "but where's your plot?"

"I'll lead you on a crusade," and the Carpenter began waving again.

"A crusade against prep—good for you!" shouted Stubbs.

"Do you think they would let us act that?" asked Baker scornfully.

"Let's make them go on an adventure," said Sturton. "Act 1 they come out and talk a bit, then go off and explore the world. Act 2 they meet again and tell their adventures."

"Act 3 they all go back to bed," put in the Carpenter.

"Yes," Sturton agreed, "they'll have to hop back into their books. Stinky's fed up with the movies."

"Julius Caesar despises the peace conference," proclaimed McBride with the utmost solemnity.

"Peggotty can't bear paying 5 shillings a pound for butter," said Baker, "and as for buttons—when you lose them at the rate she does—"

"What about Huck, Stubbs?" asked Wally.

"I think," said Stubbs, slowly and with much meaning, "I think Huck will pay a visit to this school. Wild cheers greeted the remark."

"What'll he say about our patent porridge?"

"Or Twigger's home work?"

"Or fagging?"

"Or the 6 a. m. bell?"

"Hurrah for Huck!"

"Shake, everybody shake!" commanded Sturton when the cheers subsided. "We've done it. All you have to do is to get right into your own part and on the night it'll go like hot cakes. I won't have to write the thing at all."

Kindness to Animals

Here we are again, once more on the first day of kindness to animals week. That's fine! Let us make it kindness to animals year, and that will be a good beginning for this day next year and all the other years.

There are plenty of ways of being kind to animals. We can remember the animals that live in our yards, horses that work in the fields, drawing wagons or plowing, all animals indeed that are in captivity, as well as those that are so much with us in our homes, cats, dogs and birds. All of these have left their natural means of livelihood and depend entirely upon their human masters. Children can be watchful for their good. Any boy or girl around a farm, for instance, should be alert to notice that the animals have water, that they are being cared for and regularly fed. In this way they can help, not only the animals, but those in whose care they are, who may have grown a bit forgetful or careless.

Besides being kind to those in need, you can also be friendly in a thousand ways, too many to mention. Help the birds to build their nests cozy. Find bits of wool or fluff and feathers and scatter these round outside the house where you live. Birds are everywhere and the jolly little sparrows that build right in the cities, and play like children in the streets, are just as lovable as the rarer birds. Do all you can for them. Kindness to animals week is a good week to think of unselfish things to do, and all the other fifty-one weeks of the year are good weeks for thinking of more nice things and for putting them into practice.

Growing Needles and Threads

In some parts of South America, and in Mexico, the natives do not have to keep workbaskets. I am told. For the needles and threads grow on the trees, all ready to sew with! The needle is a slender thorn that grows on the end of the leaf of the maguay tree, and the thread is attached to the thorn. It is made of a sort of fiber, this is a thread. All one has to do is to pluck the thorn with the thread attached, and so to work with one's sewing! This type of needle and thread are, perhaps, well enough for the little sewing that the people have to do, and the kinds of cloth to be sewed, for in some sections of Mexico and South America the costumes are quite simple.

RAILROADS SHOW
FEBRUARY LOSSES

Earnings Under Advanced Rate
Schedules Greater Than for the
Corresponding Month Last
Year, but Are Still Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Each succeeding monthly report of the railroads emphasizes the necessity for some action to be taken speedily to save them from serious embarrassment and to insure the country adequate transportation facilities by railroads functioning at an adequate profit. The report just issued by the Association of Railway Executives shows a deficit of more than \$7,000,000 for February. This is even worse than the showing for the month of January.

The President, who has been conferring with the railroad labor representatives and is soon to have similar conferences with the representatives of the managers, has before him two plans for the amelioration of the present situation, and especially for better understanding between workers and employers. The railroad executives urge regional conferences between representatives of the carriers and their employees, while the representative of the mechanical unions insists upon a general conference so that the workers can maintain their solidarity.

Meanwhile the railroad security owners are pressing for as speedy a settlement as can be arrived at. The President was told on Saturday by the president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors why there should be no general reduction of wages, from the men's point of view.

In the face of the continued losses as shown by the report of the railway executives, the anxiety of the security owners is comprehensible.

February Deficit Shown

In February, the railroads suffered a deficit of \$7,205,000. It appears that 106 out of 200 reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission failed to earn their expenses and taxes. In January the deficit was \$1,167,800, with 109 out of 202 roads failing to make expenses and taxes. Of the 106 roads in the February classification, 46 were in the eastern district, 16 in the southern, and 44 in the western. The 200 roads reporting in February represent a mileage of 235,562 miles.

As a result of the deficit, the carriers fell short \$63,804,000 of earning the amount which it was estimated they would earn under the increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in accordance with the Transportation Act, according to the Railway Association. This act directed the commission to establish rates which would yield to the carriers a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation fixed for rate-making purposes by the commission.

Reports by Districts

The association's statement continues as follows:

"Total operating revenues for February were \$408,658,000, or a decrease of 4 1/2 per cent compared with those for the same month in 1920, while total operating expenses were \$385,878,000, or a decrease of 7 1/2 per cent, compared with February one year ago. The net railway operating deficit, however, was reduced 56 1/2 per cent, compared with that for February, 1920, at which time there was a deficit of \$18,561,000.

"During the six months the increased rates have been effective, having gone into effect on August 26 last, the net railway operating income of the carriers has totaled \$218,311,800, which would be at the annual rate of return of 2 1/2 per cent on their tentative valuation. On the basis of an annual return of 6 per cent, it was estimated they would earn during that period \$331,686,000. During the first four months of the increased rates, that is, from September 1 to January 1, their net operating income was at the annual rate of 3.3 per cent.

"Tabulations show that the roads in every district fell far short of receiving the amount which it had been estimated they would earn under the increased rates. Those in the eastern district failed by 146 per cent, while those in the southern fell short 96 per cent, and those in the western district by 91 1/2 per cent. In the southern district, their net operating income was at the annual rate of only three-tenths of 1 per cent on their tentative valuation, while in the western it was one-half of 1 per cent.

In the Eastern Section

"Complete reports from the eastern district show that the operating revenues totaled \$131,443,000, or an increase of 5 1/2 per cent over those of February, 1920, while total operating expenses were \$130,021,000, or a decrease of 7 1/2 per cent. The net operating income, however, was a deficit of \$9,750,000, which was an increase of 67 per cent over what it was during the same month last year, at which time there was a deficit of \$29,527,000.

"Reports from the southern district showed that the operating revenues of the carriers there were \$69,667,000, or a decrease of 9 1/2 per cent, compared with those one year ago, while operating expenses totaled \$64,890,000, or a decrease of 5 per cent, compared with those for February, 1920. The net operating income for the 35 Class One roads in that district was \$467,000, which was, however, a decrease of 90.6 per cent under that for the same month in 1920.

"With only the report from the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines lacking, total operating revenues for the carriers in the western district were \$155,545,000, or a decrease of

10.3 per cent, compared with those for February one year ago. The total operating expenses were \$140,967,000, or a decrease of 15 per cent, compared with the previous month. The net operating income for the 54 roads reporting to the commission was \$2,058,000, which was a decrease of 73.8 per cent, compared with that for February last year."

MEXICAN MISSION
SEES MR. HARDING

President Told of Desire for
Closer Business Relations—
Advices Say Banking Situation
in Mexico Is Still Serious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The members of the "Good Will Committee" of the Confederation of Mexican Chambers of Commerce, headed by Fernando Lesi Novelo, president of the organization, visited the White House on Saturday and paid their respects to President Harding. The purpose of the mission, the President was told, was to establish closer trade relations between the business men of the United States and Mexico.

"In all the cities we have visited," Mr. Novelo said, "the chambers of commerce have extended us many courtesies and attentions, and we desire to express our appreciation of this friendly reception from the business men of the United States. We feel very well satisfied with the result of our mission, which is strictly commercial."

"All of the chambers of commerce we have visited have accepted invitations to send delegates to the international conference to be held in Mexico City on June 20-26 next. We hope that in the near future commercial relations between our two countries will increase very rapidly."

Although the National Bank of Mexico has been permitted to open its doors, the banking situation in Mexico is still serious, according to advices from the Mexican capital. The Banco de Nuevo Leon, the Banco de Sonora, the Mercantile de Monterrey, and the Occidental de Puebla are also about to open.

As soon as the Congress convened in special session last February, President Obregon submitted a bill providing, among other features, for eight regional banks as government banks with a sole bank of issue. The banking committee, however, voted against the measure, saying that the constitutionality of the measure was questionable. President Obregon then withdrew the bill.

A conference of bankers, legislators and representatives of the executive branch of the government was then called and, after protracted sessions, a new banking bill was drafted. This, in time, was submitted to the Congress, and it is now under consideration.

A formal, semi-official statement has been made public in Mexico City, admitting an indebtedness to the banks of 100,000,000 pesos as a result of the depredations on them during the revolution. This does not include from 30,000,000 to 37,000,000 pesos claimed by the banks as an indebtedness of the government as a result of their relations with Victoriano Huerta.

BOTH SIDES ARE
STANDING FIRM

American Legion Not to Take
Knights of Columbus Gift Un-
less Restrictions Are Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—With the American Legion standing firm on its determination not to accept any gift from any person or organization whatsoever, which is not presented to them outright, and the Knights of Columbus apparently unwilling to remove the conditions contained in their proposed \$5,000,000 gift to the Legion, the possibility of erecting the proposed \$5,000,000 memorial building in this city is now thought to be very slim.

The members of the Legion still hope that the Knights of Columbus will modify their proposed gift, but present indications are that the stipulations contained in the original offer will not be eliminated.

John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman of the national legislative committee of the American Legion, stated that the whole matter was thoroughly discussed by the national executive committee of the Legion, composed of 48 members, one member from each state, who turned down this large offer only after careful consideration. "There was no mention of religion in the discussions," said he. "Religion had nothing to do with it. Our organization is composed of men and women of all denominations. It would not make a particle of difference who or what organization proffered this gift. If the terms and the conditions were exactly the same, the result, so far as the American Legion is concerned, would have been precisely the same as the action taken by our national executive committee."

"The Knights of Columbus offer is not the only one which has been presented to us. The Y. M. C. A. offered us \$500,000 about a year ago with certain restrictions placed on its acceptance. When we refused to accept it under the conditions set forth in the offer, the Y. M. C. A. then offered us the money outright, which we accepted. We are now using the money as a trust fund, the interest of which is being used for the benefit of the men disabled during the war."

DECREASE SHOWN IN
NUMBER AT WORK

Net Loss of 24,825 in 65 Industrial
Centers of United States
in March—Iron and Steel
Report Largest Falling Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—A net decrease of 24,825 workers or a decline of 1.3 per cent in 1921 firms, usually employing 501 or more, located in 65 industrial centers of the United States, is shown to have taken place in March as compared with February, in an analysis by the United States Employment Service. These firms, it is pointed out, employed 612,611 workers on February 29, while they reported 1,537,786 workers employed on March 31.

The greatest decrease took place in the iron and steel industry, 26,979 fewer workers being employed. This represented a net decrease of 6.5 per cent as compared with February. A decrease of 3605 workers, or 4.5 per cent, is shown to have taken place in the metals and metal products industry, other than iron and steel, in the paper and printing industry, 1467 fewer workers were employed, while the per cent of decrease in food and in stone, clay, and glass products industries was 2.7.

The greatest increase in employment in March took place in the vehicles for land transportation industry. This was also true in February. In this industry there were 51,342 more workers employed, or an increase of 28.1 per cent. Increases in employment were also noted in the leather and lumber industries, although the per cent of increases in both was small.

Denver, Colorado, reported the greatest decrease in employment in March, the per cent of decrease being 43.3. The curtailment of railroad activities is looked upon as the main cause of increased unemployment in that city. Idleness was prevalent in the building trades and among the packing-house workers. A slackness was also noted in shops manufacturing mining machinery, due to lack of orders.

Columbus, Ohio, followed Denver in unemployment, the per cent of decreased unemployment amounting to 22.5. Following Columbus came Peaslee, New Jersey, with 17.2 per cent; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 16.1 per cent; Sioux City, Iowa, 15.5 per cent, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 12.7 per cent. Employment decreased 4.4 per cent and 1.1 per cent in New York City and Boston respectively. The lowest per cent of decrease, .3, is shown in Cleveland, Ohio.

Detroit, Michigan, reported the greatest increase in employment in March, the per cent of increase being 32.4. Reports of extensive building programs continued to issue from this city during March. A total of \$75,000,000 was mentioned. Of this total, more than \$40,000,000 will be for home construction, it is claimed. About 5500 motor cars daily are now being turned out in the Detroit area. Although the production is said to be only a little ahead of the demand, manufacturers regard the situation as indicative of permanent improvement and are adding to forces daily.

Flint, Michigan, followed Detroit in increased employment with a 12.2 per cent increase. Following Flint came Memphis, Tennessee, with a 10.5 per cent increase; San Francisco, California, 9.2 per cent; Toledo, Ohio, 7.9 per cent, and Paterson, New Jersey, and Portland, Oregon, both 6.8 per cent. The lowest per cent of increase, .1, is shown in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Farm Labor Situation Easier

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The farm labor situation in the United States is "decidedly easier" than it has been for three years, the Department of Agriculture announced. Reports to the bureau of crop estimates April 1 showed that while the percentage of normal supply was 95.2 the relative demand was only 87.5 and the ratio of supply to demand was 108.8.

Reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent in farm wages as compared with last year and an ample supply were reported by several eastern states.

FOREST PROTECTION
WEEK DESIGNATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The week of May 22 has been designated in a proclamation by President Harding as Forest Protection Week, during which governors of the various states are asked to arrange educational and instructive exercises to place before the people the need for preventing unnecessary waste by forest fires. The President's proclamation follows:

"Whereas the destruction by forest fires in the United States involves an annual loss of approximately \$20,000,000 and devastation of approximately 12,500,000 acres of timber land and other natural resources, and
"Whereas the present depletion of large areas of nonproductive land is being greatly increased by 33,000 or more forest fires which occur each year, and
"Whereas the menace of a future timber shortage threatens to become a present economic fact seriously affecting our social and industrial welfare, and
"Whereas a large percentage of the forest fires causing the annual waste of natural resources may be prevented by increasing care and vigilance on the part of citizens:

week of May 22-28, 1921, as Forest Protection Week and to request all citizens of their states to plan for that week such educational and instructive exercises as shall bring before the people the serious and unhappy effects of the present unnecessary waste by forest fires, and the need of their individual and collective efforts in conserving the natural resources of America."

DEMOCRATS WILL
NOT OBSTRUCT

Chairman of National Committee
Says Minority in Congress
Will Help Constructive Legis-
lation, but Expose Mistakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—George White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, after conferences with the Democratic leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, has issued a statement, in which he pledges the party not to indulge in "nagging criticism" of the Harding Administration.

Democratic headquarters is being organized in Washington and the National Committee will start forthwith to work out and build up party organization throughout the country. Mr. White is apparently determined to hold his position for the time being, despite the attempt made to oust him by members of the body of which he is chairman. He will be here next week for further conferences with Democratic leaders. His announcement of policy was contained in the following statement:

"Conferences with members of the Democratic National Committee and with Democratic members of the House and Senate assure me that the announced policy not to indulge in nagging criticism against the Administration not only meets with the approval of the country but also has the active support of Democrats everywhere."

To Aid State Committees

"We are rapidly settling business affairs of the committee left over from the last campaign and are now preparing for enlargement of committee functions, so as to render aid to state committees and supply information to them and build up cooperative organization lines for further campaigns."

"I am deeply gratified at the record which has thus far been made by our political enemies, now the chiefs of the nation, in that they have by act indorsed the policies of the preceding Administration, which formerly they so bitterly assailed by word."

"To express this gratitude we renew our pledge to refrain from partisan machinations to harass and obstruct, and reassert our purpose to aid in every proper effort for the nation's welfare. The minority in Congress will help build constructive legislation, but will, of course, resist attempts to destroy good laws simply because they had Democratic inception. I am sure that the Administration, with its manifold and conflicting obligations, will need support of all, and aside from purely organized activity, our efforts will be intended to be helpful to the President."

Will Point Out Republican Errors

"The record made in Congress will establish the basis for future political contests. We will not neglect opportunity to assert the principles in which we believe and point out Republican friends errors we think they are making, and certainly will take proper opportunity to show those errors to the country."

"It is my purpose to maintain an expert and well equipped headquarters force, to establish a complete statistical and research bureau for the aid of members of Congress and the committee, and to immediately establish a publicity bureau. For the time being the mobilization of Democratic forces, men and women in every state, so that when the time comes we will be ready to lay before the voters an intelligent array of contrasts by which we are sure the Democratic Party will benefit. That time will come when the Administration shall have time to demonstrate a definite policy of action, and it ought to be near at hand."

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The total deposits in the United States postal savings system on April 1 were approximately \$161,150,000. The utility of the system is evidenced by the fact that the aggregate deposits with it continue to maintain a minimum level of over \$10,000,000 each month. During the month of March the following offices made gains of over \$20,000: Phoenix, Arizona, \$158,046; Boston, Massachusetts, \$146,892; New York, \$84,491; Globe, Arizona, \$21,700. In connection with the increase of \$158,046 experienced by the postal savings depository at Phoenix, Arizona, it is interesting to note that this office, which ranked one hundred and thirty-ninth in the amount on deposit on March 1, has now attained a rank of fifty-eighth on April 1.

Morse's
The Preferred
Chocolates
Chicago, U.S.A.

STRICTER PICTURE
CENSORSHIP URGED

Pressure Brought to Insure the
Passage of New York Bills
Aimed at Closer Supervision—
Church Council Makes Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — "Personal liberty is secured only through just laws efficiently enforced, and in these days of popular government the enemy of the people is the head of a big business which makes money by exploiting and stimulating the vices of the people," said the Rev. William Sheafe Chase, president of the New York Civic League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking of the bill now pending in the New York Legislature to appoint a state licensing committee to inspect and license all motion picture films before they can be exhibited in public. The bill is expected to become law.

"The National Board of Review," he said, "contains some high-minded people who are serving gratis, but it has no official power, and is inefficient, because the manufacturers do not obey the orders of the board, or fail to show their films to it, because of the expenses and salaries that are paid by the film manufacturers, the board is not free in its decisions, and works not for the public, but unconsciously for the manufacturers; because the volunteer 'censors' are not regular in their attendance; because the board is divided into committees with differing moral ideals, and when the secretaries have a questionable film they send it to the committee least likely to disapprove of it; because the executive committee of five appoints the salaried secretaries and nominates all members of the censoring committees; because the executive committee, who have control of all the finances, cannot pay its expenses unless they please the manufacturers; and because the law does not forbid the showing of the unapproved pictures."

Producers Aroused

The New York bill was introduced in the Senate by Clifford R. Lusk, and in the Assembly by W. F. Clayton. At a recent hearing the principal opposition came from such motion picture men as D. W. Griffith, Rex Beach and William A. Brady, who used merely the stock arguments against state control. In support of the bill were representatives of the American Defense Society, New York Civic League, and a number of prominent attorneys, all urging the enactment of the law as necessary to prevent the film industry from using its power to enforce its wishes by entering the political field to oppose the legislators who decline to bow to its decrees, and it has repeatedly threatened so to do, according to Dr. Chase.

As a result of the hearing, the bill has been reported to the Senate, with slight amendments to meet certain valid objections made by supporters of the plan. In the Assembly, it is still pending before the committee, but as the Governor is urging its passage, it seems likely that it will shortly be brought to a vote. It provides for a board of three to be appointed by the Governor, who shall receive and inspect all films before exhibition to the public, and issue a license under seal, to be exhibited on each copy shown in the state, according to standards to be fixed by them, such as the standards of the Pennsylvania Board of Censors, where the method has been in operation with splendid results since 1915, and the 13 standards recently fixed by the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, which the supporters of the licensing plan feel will stand a better chance if supported by legal requirements, than if merely subject to the influence of public sentiment.

This decision is reviewable by the courts, by certiorari proceedings, so that the exhibitor is amply protected if he feels he has been discriminated against.

"The only safe thing to do," said Dr. Chase, "is to keep the movies out of politics, by forbidding them to use the screen to terrorize or bribe those who support this measure for clean films."

Churches Enter Protest

Tendency in many motion picture films to treat religious observances, particularly the marriage ceremony, flippantly, has been called to the attention of the motion picture producers in a letter from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, addressed to the National Association of Motion Picture Industries. The letter says in part:

"From time to time films tend to hold up to ridicule, or at least treat with unbecoming levity, some of the things which are regarded by the great majority of good citizens as sacred and worthy of reverence."

"Your association has it within its

J. B. HUNTER COMPANY
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60 SUMMIT ST., BOSTON

For the Housewife

FLAXOAP A Pure Linseed Oil Soap for general cleaning and polishing surfaces.

BRASBRITE A Liquid Metal Polish for cleaning and polishing brass and other metal surfaces.

POLISHOL For cleaning and polishing wood, furniture, etc.

AGRICULTURE IN
CHINA AND INDIA

Need of Education Is Urged by
Speakers at Student Confer-
ence of International Associa-
tion of Agricultural Missions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
AMHERST, Massachusetts — Ignorance of the most elementary soil improvement and crop rotation methods is largely responsible for the present lack of food in parts of China, according to J. H. Reinsner, dean of the College of Agriculture of Nanking University, in addressing the first student conference of the International Association of Agricultural Missions at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Dean Reinsner told the students of the tremendous opportunities for service in developing the agricultural resources and skill of the Chinese people.

A similar situation in large areas in India is due to practically the same conditions according to Prof. Sam Higginbottom, director of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute in India. The situation there, he said, is directly preventable by proper agricultural methods, although, he continued, economic agriculture cannot come until there is some change in religious beliefs with relation to the use of animals.

"The introduction of modern agricultural machinery is slow," said Professor Higginbottom, "because the Indian farmer has been exploited by salesmen and is now suspicious of every improved implement. Application of laboratory results to farmers is appallingly slow. What we are trying to do at Allahabad is to train Indian leaders to teach the farmers in their own villages, that by their own efforts they can improve their condition, that by proper methods their agriculture will support their whole people comfortably."

In his address Dean Reinsner asserted that reforestation will be one of the great preventatives of a lack of food supply. He said that this work already had been undertaken by agricultural missionary agencies in China. "The principal needs of the northern wheat-growing region where the present drought prevails are for the planting of forests and the development of the water supply," he said. "Much of North China is so barren nothing but forests should be attempted. But a survey of the water resources of the country would provide a basis for the undertaking of adequate river dredging and the construction of irrigation basins. This is an undertaking for the government and one that I believe will be attempted when more Chinese are awakened to the need."

Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, welcomed the foreign missionaries and visiting student delegates who came from 14 Eastern colleges. President Butterfield said that the first agricultural missionary work done by Massachusetts Agricultural College men was in 1875, when William Clark, then president of the institution, and four members of the college staff went to Japan and founded the Imperial Agricultural College at Sapporo. Dr. William P. Brooks, who was president of the Sapporo college for 12 years, attended the conference.

DAYLIGHT SAVING AGREED UPON

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—Daylight saving by common consent will become effective in this city on April 24 for five months despite a law passed by the Legislature forbidding changes by local ordinance. Agreement to turn clocks ahead one hour is announced by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Manufacturers Association, who had been in conference as to how the law could be overcome. Mayor Morgan said that he would issue a proclamation on the subject if he found that this could legally be done.

PLANTER IS FOUND GUILTY

COVINGTON, Georgia—John S. Williams, plantation owner, was found guilty on Saturday of murder in connection with the Jasper County penance cases. The jury recommended mercy. The verdict carries with it automatically a life imprisonment sentence. The defense asks a new trial.

Tweed Suits

(Sixth Floor)

Distinctly Useful Styles for Young
Women and Small Women

These fine woolen mixtures, always desirable because of their smartness and serviceability, are this season most fashionable in

SUITS FOR

Street and General Wear

This lot was made to our special order by a manufacturer noted for excellence of tailoring and detail of finish.

Attractively \$32.50
PricedR. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LEADERS HOLD
THEIR PLACES

Relegation Question Is Now Exciting Much Interest in the English Association Football League Championship Circles

ENGLISH FOOTBALL STANDING

First Division

	Goals	W. L. D. For Agt. Pts.
Burnley	27 9 74	50 55
Holton Wanderers	17 7 34	47 49
Liverpool	17 7 34	47 49
Newcastle United	17 11 81	41 44
Everton	17 11 81	41 44
Manchester City	17 11 81	41 44
Manchester United	17 11 81	41 44
Tottenham Hotspur	17 11 81	41 44
Middlesbrough	17 11 81	41 44
Woolwich Arsenal	17 11 81	41 44
Sheffield Wednesday	17 11 81	41 44
Sheffield United	17 11 81	41 44
Bradford City	17 11 81	41 44
Sunderland	17 11 81	41 44
Aston Villa	17 11 81	41 44
Preston North End	17 11 81	41 44
Blackburn Rovers	17 11 81	41 44
West Bromwich	17 11 81	41 44
Chelsea	17 11 81	41 44
Huddersfield Town	17 11 81	41 44
Sheffield Wednesday	17 11 81	41 44
Oldham Athletic	17 11 81	41 44
Derby County	17 11 81	41 44
Bradford	17 11 81	41 44

Second Division

	Goals	W. L. D. For Agt. Pts.
Birmingham	21 8 68	54 56
Cardiff City	20 8 68	49 49
Blackpool	20 8 68	49 49
Bristol City	17 9 41	28 45
West Ham United	18 11 41	47 44
Notts County	18 11 41	47 44
South Shields	18 11 41	47 44
Clapton Orient	18 11 41	47 44
Bury	18 11 41	47 44
Fulham	18 11 41	47 44
Leicester City	18 11 41	47 44
Leeds United	18 11 41	47 44
Port Vale	18 11 41	47 44
Sheffield Wednesday	18 11 41	47 44
Rotherham County	18 11 41	47 44
Wolverhampton	18 11 41	47 44
Barnsley	18 11 41	47 44
Stoke City	18 11 41	47 44
Hull City	18 11 41	47 44
Notts Forest	18 11 41	47 44
Coventry City	18 11 41	47 44
Stockport County	18 11 41	47 44

Third Division

	Goals	W. L. D. For Agt. Pts.
Crystal Palace	22 7 60	50 52
Southampton	18 12 62	49 49
Swindon Town	20 9 62	45 45
Swansea Town	17 7 32	39 46
Queens Park	19 11 57	41 45
Millwall Athletic	17 12 49	40 45
Watford	17 12 49	40 45
Luton Town	13 11 55	40 45
Merthyr Town	14 12 55	40 45
Bristol Rovers	16 15 54	54 54
Grimsby Town	12 15 53	40 45
Plymouth Argyle	8 19 29	30 35
Brighton and Hove	13 16 41	52 54
Northampton	13 17 52	52 54
Southend United	9 19 44	46 52
Portsmouth	9 19 44	46 52
Exeter City	7 15 36	49 49
Reading	11 21 40	55 58
Newport County	11 18 40	55 58
Brentford	11 18 40	55 58
Gillingham	7 20 29	71 73

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

	Goals	W. L. D. For Agt. Pts.
Glasgow Rangers	21 8 45	53 57
Celtic	18 12 53	53 57
Partick Thistle	17 11 51	37 45
Dundee	17 13 47	41 44
Glenrock Morton	15 12 56	53 59
Airdrieonians	15 12 56	53 59
Motherwell	16 10 65	44 42
Thistle Lanark	16 14 50	52 41
Heart of Midlothian	16 12 51	49 41
Aberdeen	16 12 51	49 41
Clyde	16 16 54	55 59
Hibernians	16 17 56	63 68
Kilmarnock	17 15 59	67 78
Academicals	13 14 46	52 58
Rath Rovers	16 19 40	50 51
Ayr United	12 16 40	51 64
Albion Rovers	17 15 57	71 77
Falkirk	11 18 40	55 58
Queens Park	10 17 51	72 71
Clydebank	6 18 40	62 65
Dumbarton	11 18 40	62 65
St. Mirren	7 28 42	79 78

Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Of the Association football clubs which are leading the three sections of the English league only one was successful Saturday, but their advantage is still such that no one is likely to lose its hold on the leadership. Birmingham had no difficulty in disposing of one of the clubs which is struggling to avoid relegation, but Crystal Palace dropped a point while Burnley was cleanly beaten by last season's champions of the First Division. The relegation question excites as much interest as the battle for the championship and therefore the doings of the clubs likely to be among the last two in the First Division or the last one in the Second Division at the end of the season are being keenly watched. In the First Division none of the four bottom clubs, Sheffield United, Oldham Athletic, Derby County and Bradford, could claim a victory and the prospects of the last two have not improved. Stockport is the likeliest candidate in the Second Division for relegation, their position not having been improved by Coventry's fine win against Bristol City. To decide which will ascend into the First Division a great struggle is going on between Birmingham, Cardiff and Blackpool. Bristol City put itself out of the running Saturday and left the issue between the three clubs mentioned, all of whom won on Saturday. Cardiff City went up to second place in a mid-week game and kept the position Saturday one point behind the leaders.

By comparison the end of the season in the Scottish League is uninteresting the occasional dropping of odd points here and there by the Glasgow Rangers failing to make the championship prospects at all uncertain. The results:

First Division

English league only one was successful on Saturday, but their advantage is still so great that no one is likely to lose it. They hold on the leadership. Birmingham have no difficulty in disposing of one of the clubs which is struggling to avoid relegation, but Crystal Palace dropped a point while Burnley were clearly beaten by last season champions Manchester City. The relegation question excites as much interest as the battle for the championship and therefore the doings of the clubs likely to be among the last two in the First Division or the last one

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CUTTING MILLIONS FROM INVENTORIES

Many Concerns Take Drastic Action to Put Affairs in Order—One Year Alone Hardly Fair Test of Success or Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Annual reports of different concerns reveal efforts to put their affairs in order so as to be ready to proceed with business as it develops under new conditions and show a profit. Of course every concern is in business to show a profit, but if there is not an actual favorable balance at the end of each year it is fairly to be expected to show at the end of the year when books are balanced. In these days when concerns have interests as varied and developments as strategic positions that it is not entirely discouraging if a year's work ends all in between those of tremendous earnings, and the success of a business can hardly be measured by one year alone.

This is especially so when the wide range of profits and surpluses in the war years are considered. In many cases millions of dollars' worth of goods and materials have been carried over, and one problem is to strike a value for them in the books. It is the handling of these inventories that is revealed especially by the reports now coming out. Many concerns have faced the situation squarely and cut the cost value down to actual value so that their books in many instances show an actual profit on business as it is and not as it might be.

Another company that has just issued its annual report and shown drastic reductions in inventory values is the United States Rubber Company. This company, however, in addition to setting aside \$4,000,000 for contingencies and writing down prices for notably cotton fabric, \$1,151,144 below cost, has shown an increased profit for last year over the preceding year. In regard to crude rubber the report says, "that while the year of 1920 opened with the price at 55 cents a pound and closed with it at 20 cents the company carried over about seven months' supply at 25.75 cents, and with the revival of business the price of rubber is bound to advance." Thus it is seen how some companies prepare to meet business as it comes along.

Further, the company reports for the year ended December 31, 1920, net profit after all expenses, charges, interest and provisions for Federal, Canadian and British taxes, of \$21,250,985, compared with \$17,730,237 in 1919 and \$16,072,042 in 1918. After allowing for dividends on preferred stocks and dividends to minority stockholders of subsidiary companies the balance is equal to \$19.76 a share on \$1,000,000 common stock outstanding, compared with \$17.55 a share on \$725,000,000 common stock in 1919, and \$20.81 a share on \$26,000,000 common in 1918. Deducting special contingency reserve of \$4,000,000 for possible inventory depreciation, the balance on the common stock would equal \$12.35 per share. Common stock outstanding was increased from \$725,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 in February, 1920.

The consolidated income account for the year follows:

	1920	1919
Net sales	\$256,150,130	\$176,159,594
Net income	26,864,297	18,458,425
Net profit	5,645,214	1,171,827
Net profit	21,250,985	17,286,598
Prof. divs.	5,200,000	4,981,370
Div. to sub. cos.	15,718	20,692
Common div.	4,860,000	
Res. for com. div.	1,620,000	
Sur. for period	5,623,535	10,368,514
Credit adj.	492,952	
Inv. contr. res.	6,000,000	
Prev. surplus	52,310,163	28,479,134
Deduct from Sur.	17,286,598	17,286,598
P & I sur. Dec. 31	47,325,330	31,891,207

*After depreciation, federal and foreign taxes.
†Common stock dividend of 12 1/2 per cent.

COMPARISON OF FOREIGN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A comparison of the foreign trade of the chief exporting countries for the 12 months ending February 28, 1921, shows a remarkable recovery since 1919, especially in the case of Belgium.

	1920	1919
United Kingdom	\$1,744,284,000	\$1,461,410,000
United States	1,099,875,000	812,409,000
France	1,416,196,000	1,431,971,000
Belgium	446,821,000	208,543,000

	1920	1919
United Kingdom	\$1,325,568,000	798,628,000
United States	1,423,694,000	1,614,546,000
France	1,077,290,000	1,074,190,000
Belgium	347,527,000	151,232,000

BENEFIT OF EXCESS PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—There was a certain satisfaction in seeing what they regarded as blood money extracted from the profiteers, said Sir George Lawson Johnston recently at a business meeting here. The knowledge that over \$1,000,000,000 will have been collected in excess profits duty last year, he thought, helped to assuage the deep feelings of animosity that profiteering has aroused. The excess profits duty had few friends, but in spite of all its failings, it was probably the best rough-and-ready means that could have been devised of securing for the country a good proportion of the excess war profits, and it was a tax that could not have been maintained if the great majority of the people had not recognized its fundamental justice.

DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Oriental Navigation Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the first preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31. The directors have passed the dividend on the second preferred stock. Quarterly dividend of \$2 a share has been paid on this issue for some time.

At a meeting of the directors of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company it was decided to pass the dividend on the stock. Three months ago the distribution was reduced from \$1 a share, which had been paid since April, 1919, to 50 cents a share.

The American Light & Traction Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common stock and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, and a dividend of one share of common stock on each 100 shares of common stock, all payable May 2. Books close April 12, reopen April 28. A stock dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

Canadian Woollens, Ltd., has passed the payment for the first quarter of this year on the ground that the state of trade in textile warrants the conservation of the company's resources.

Directors of the Central Cupey Sugar Company of Cuba has declared the first dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 per cent on the common stock, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA PRICES FALL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The index number of wholesale prices compiled by the United States Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of international comparisons showed a decline during February of 6 per cent. Wholesale prices in Canada, according to the Canadian Department of Labor, declined 4 per cent. The index number for the United States reached the peak, 264, in May, 1920. It has declined 110 to the present figure of 154.

The index number for Canada reached the peak the same month as in the United States. The peak in Canada was 263, just one point below that in the United States. The decline in the Canadian number has been 64, compared with 110 in the United States.

Assuming prices in 1913 to have been 100, the following shows wholesale price index numbers of the United States and of Canada from the peak month:

	UNITED STATES	CANADA
February 1921	154	154
January 1921	163	163
December 1920	173	173
November 1920	190	190
October 1920	208	208
September 1920	226	226
August 1920	234	234
July 1920	250	250
June 1920	258	258
May 1920	264	263

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK COMPARISONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Combined resources of the 12 Federal Reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

	April 8	April 9
Resources—	1921	1920
Coin and certificates	\$13,322	\$13,117
Settlement fund	504,061	368,724
Gold with agents	112,781	
Total held by bank	517,883	664,625
With Fed. Res. bank	1,806,949	1,172,125
Redemption fund	129,678	119,742
Total gold reserves	2,264,010	1,957,492
Legal tender, silver, etc.	217,824	129,816
Total reserves	2,481,834	2,087,308
Bills discounted (not cured by gov. war ob.)	936,021	410,069
All other bills	1,218,731	957,469
Bills not in open mkt.	102,627	422,241
Total bills on hand	2,237,389	1,380,779
U. S. Gov. bonds	25,647	25,798
U. S. Victory bonds	19	68
1-yr. or (Pitman Act)	247,375	259,375
Other cert. of ind. deb.	6,293	80,544
Total earning assets	2,537,600	1,816,970
Bank premises	21,002	12,104
5% red. 60 F. R. bk. nts	11,647	12,481
Unredeemed items	544,255	792,602
All other resources	11,454	6,915
Total resources	5,097,795	6,067,572

	April 8	April 9
Capital paid in	101,226	91,160
Surplus fund	202,036	120,120
Government deposits	48,053	8,777
Due to mem.—res. acct.	1,661,528	1,550,960
Other deposits	35,326	100,605
Total deposits	1,746,219	1,590,645
F. R. notes in act. circ.	2,893,964	3,080,217
F. R. bk. notes net liab.	167,182	190,187
Def. availability items	448,108	675,412
All other liabilities	52,992	46,464
Total liabilities	5,097,795	6,067,572
Ratio of total res. to dep. and note liab. comb.	53.5%	43.5%
Ratio of gold res. to F. R. notes and act. circ. 35% against dep. liab.	64.7%	48.9%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Saturday	Friday
Sterling	\$1.29 1/2	\$1.28 1/2
France (French)	.0704 1/2	.0702
France (Belgian)	.072 1/2	.0721
Italy	.048 1/2	.048 1/2
Goldmarks	.3463	.3462
German marks	.0160 1/2	.0161 1/2
Canadian dollar	.59 1/2	.59

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of 2% (70.00 per share) on the preferred stock of this company will be paid April 12, 1921. A dividend of 2% (81.00 per share) on the common stock of this company for the quarter ending March 31, 1921, will be paid April 30, 1921. Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of March 21, 1921. W. F. HARTY, Treasurer. New York, March 18, 1921.

CONDITION OF WOOL TRADE IN ENGLAND

Textile Industry Is Seeking to Reduce the Cost of Cloth Production While Awaiting Revival of Business Generally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England.—There is little to relieve the monotony of the depression in the wool textile industry, and opinion seems to be pretty evenly divided on the question of whether the worst has been seen or whether prices are to fall still lower. Even when things appear to be blackest there is usually a ray of light somewhere, and so far as the wool trade is concerned, the ray has been supplied in recent weeks by America. Although practically all other markets have been flat, there has been quite a demand for wool, tops, and by-products for the United States, the explanation being that buyers have been shipping as much stuff as possible in anticipation of the revision in tariff. This special demand has practically cleared the Bradford market of all the wool, and when buyers were purchasing against time, prices advanced in most quarters.

But as soon as the demand ceased there was an immediate decline, and at the present time values are lower and more nominal than ever. Average 64s tops, which were selling last April at 13s. 10d. per pound, are down to 3s. 6d. and even under, and there is little demand for any quality on home account. Yarns are weaker, and 2-48s open of 64s tops, which are quoted at 6s. 6d., are being sold at lower figures in many cases. Last April this yarn was selling freely at 21s. per pound.

The trouble today is that neither in semi-rough full-manufactured goods can sellers make a price to cover the cost of production, and the farther one gets away from the raw material the more difficult it is to get anything like a reasonable offer for goods. Spinners claim that they need at least 2s. per pound to convert 64s tops into 2-48s yarn, but few can obtain orders at prices to show anything like that margin. In fact, both spinners and manufacturers are selling at prices below the cost of production in order to keep machinery running.

There is, however, a growing feeling that traders in the United States will be the first to extricate themselves from the trade depression. Many owners of machinery here are strongly in favor of the American system of closing the mills when there are not sufficient orders to keep machinery running, and there is an increasing section of traders who argue that to go on producing when there is no demand is equivalent to committing commercial suicide. There is also an impression that American traders are adopting a sane policy in cutting prices in order to get down to bedrock. In Britain, on the other hand, the retailers are strenuously resisting the downward movement, and all appear to be determined to get rid of expensive stocks without a heavy loss. The producers, however, are obliged to cut their losses, and it is felt that if only the retail trade would follow suit and make their prices attractive, there would be a revival in the home demand.

It is interesting to note that an organized attempt is being made to lower the costs of production. Wool is cheap—some qualities are already below the pre-war level—but conversion costs are still extremely high, so that under present conditions the consumer does not get the full advantage of cheap raw material. Efforts are being made to induce the wool combers to reduce their coming tariff, and it is felt that the costs of dyeing ought to be greatly reduced. On the other hand, there cannot be much reduction while wages remain at a high level, and the reduction which is made as the cost of living declines will be very gradual.

PORTO RICO'S MANUFACTURES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Porto Rico's manufactured products in 1919 had an aggregate value of \$85,506,834, an increase of \$48,757,092, or 132.7 per cent over 1918, according to an announcement by the United States Census Bureau. While the number of establishments decreased from 939 to 619 the invested capital showed an increase of \$58,606,925, to a total of \$84,157,310, a gain of 229.4 per cent. Persons engaged in these manufacturing industries numbered 18,454, an increase of 332 over 1909. The salaries and wages increased \$4,206,237, to a total of \$9,104,465. Materials used cost \$59,827,274, an increase of 178.5 per cent and the value added by manufacture was \$26,679,560.

RUSSIA'S PURCHASE OF COAL

MOSCOW, Russia.—The Soviet has purchased 18,000,000 gold rubles' worth of coal abroad for the Petrograd industries.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, April 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 18, 1921. On account of the Annual Meeting, the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 19, Tuesday, March 22, and Wednesday, March 23, 1921. G. W. MILNE, Treasurer. INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

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REVIEW OF WEEK IN NEW YORK MARKET

Early Flurry in Trading Because of Easier Money Is Followed by Reactions in Both

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Comparatively slight and irregular variations marked the general conditions of the stock market last week. There was some buying early in the week, due primarily to the easing of money, but the rate for call money soon rose from a low of 5 per cent to 7 and thereafter the course of securities was rather reactionary. The industrial conditions lacked any outstanding improvement, although the general trend is stronger but not of enough significance to affect the market extensively. The market on Saturday, while trending upward, was without any great features.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending April 8, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales—	High	Low	Last
4,300 Allied Chem.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
5,200 Allis Chalmers	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
15,100 Am. Bait Bug	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
5,200 Lackawanna	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
3,100 Am. Loco.	87	84 1/2	85 1/2
3,300 Am. Sugar	93 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
4,900 Am. Tel. & Tel.	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
23,200 Am. Woolen	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
13,700 Anaconda	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
134,900 At. Gulf	36	32	34 1/2
40,300 Bald Loco.	88 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
28,800 Beth Steel	57	54 1/2	55 1/2
15,600 Cab. Am. Sugar	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
11,200 Cent. Leath. pfd.	76	68 1/2	70 1/2
25,200 Chandler	81 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
1,800 Ches. & Ohio	59	58	58
60,300 Crucible	87 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2
15,600 Gen. Elec.	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
84,200 Gen. Motors	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
4,500 Goodrich	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
12,900 Int. Harv.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
2,200 Int. Mer. Mar.	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
2,600 Int. M. Mar. pfd.	52	49 1/2	50 1/2
11,200 Int. Paper	58 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
25,400 Kelly Spring	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
5,800 New Haven	54 1/2	51	52
21,800 Low's	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
182,900 Mex. Pet.	142 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2
27,700 Midvale	29 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
15,600 Mont. pfd.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
6,400 New Haven	54 1/2	51	52
16,500 N. Pacific	73 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
28,800 Pan. Pet.	69 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2
41,900 Pennsylvania	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
23,900 P. Cent.	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
4,900 P. & A. Loe.	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
15,800 Reading	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
21,300 Rep. I. & S.	67 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
34,400 Royal Dutch	61 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
15,600 S. A. Loe.	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
1,700 Shell Trans.	40	38 1/2	39 1/2
15,000 South Pac.	74 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
323,600 Studebaker	79	72 1/2	75 1/2
11,700 Trans. Oil	10 1/2	9 1/2	10
11,700 Trans. Oil	10 1/2	9 1/2	10
7,000 U. Fruit	104 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
50,400 U. S. Rub.	73 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
85,400 U. S. Steel	32 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
23,900 Vanadium	49 1/2	46 1/2	48 1/2
12,300 Vanadium	49 1/2	46 1/2	48 1/2
2,500 Westinghouse	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2

SILVER IS FIRMER IN LONDON MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The silver market has been rather firm recently owing to the demand for early shipment for Indian business. It is noticeable that imports of silver into India during the current year from this country, China, and the United States of America combined have already approximated 20,000,000 ounces, a very handsome accretion within the short period of 2 1/2 months. In pre-war days private imports to the extent of 40,000,000 ounces in one year would have been considered large, while it should be remembered that India has been suffering during the last six months from a poor monsoon.

The probable explanation of so substantial an inquiry is the heavy export of gold which has taken place. It is reported that the bazaars have sold \$600,000 more gold within the last few days. Obviously a great deal of silver might possibly be bought in exchange for gold.

China, however, is the weak spot, and a resumption of serious selling from that quarter would affect the price materially.

UNITED STATES WHEAT STOCKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators March 1 aggregated 81,179,950 bushels, as compared with 117,950,000 a year ago, a reduction of 30 per cent, according to a Department of Agriculture estimate. Wheat stocks on farms were estimated at 308,000,000, as compared with 165,000,000 a year ago, and the visible supply at points of concentration 30,000,000, as compared with 56,000,000 a year ago. The total in sight was 320,000,000, as compared with 338,000,000 a year ago.

FRANCE MAY ALTER TRADE TAX SYSTEM

Return From Turnover Levy Is Disappointing and Modification or Abandonment of Plan Is Being Discussed in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Disappointing in its product, the tax on trade turnover is bound to be either modified or abandoned altogether in France. A campaign in that sense has been waged against the tax for some time. Mr. Delastoyrie and 100 other deputies have brought forward a bill which will whittle away the tax.

According to their proposals certain categories of tradespeople will be exempt from the payment of such a tax based upon detailed calculations. A lump sum based upon the profits of the previous year will be held to satisfy the government demands.

The curious point about this tax on all transactions, which is obviously annoying and difficult to collect, is that it has brought in less and less in each succeeding month. At first the estimates were largely justified, and 232,000,000 francs were paid to the Treasury in July of last year. Now, however, the monthly receipts have fallen to 151,000,000 francs.

For the first six months the tax ought to have yielded nearly 3,000,000,000 francs. As a fact, it has yielded 1,300,000,000 francs. It can then only be regarded as a failure.

Is it because the tax is systematically evaded? It would certainly appear as though such an explanation cannot be altogether set aside. It was originally calculated in the budget that the tax on trade transactions would produce 415,000,000 francs in February. The discrepancy that exists between that figure and the figure of 151,000,000 francs is, indeed, difficult to explain. The budget estimates are seriously wrong.

It is indeed not only in respect of this particular tax but in respect of others that the calculations are out of gear. On the total of the indirect taxes and monopolies received in February there is a deficit of 20 per cent.

There was actually collected \$21,487,000 francs. In January the deficit amounted to 11 per cent, which has now jumped to 20. In the attempt to find an explanation for this growing gap between estimates and actual receipts, the economic crisis through which France has passed is of course blamed. As it is true that the largest deficit occurs in trade turnover this explanation certainly accounts for a great deal. The suddenness and the spontaneity with which the public ceased to buy was responsible for a

CANADIAN PREMIER RETAINS CONTROL

Mr. Meighen Succeeds in Avoiding Defeat and Is Expected to Complete the Session Without Incurring Serious Danger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Arthur Meighen has so far successfully run the gauntlet of Parliament in his first session as Prime Minister of Canada. With a majority much reduced below that which Sir Robert Borden brought to the House after the election of 1917, Mr. Meighen has nevertheless come safely through the four recorded divisions which have been held in the Commons, three of which were in the nature of votes upon lack of confidence motions, and therefore designed primarily to defeat his Administration. And, while the opposition is in a highly belligerent mood, and has practically refused the granting of "pairs," there is every indication that the Premier and his party will complete the session without having incurred serious danger of defeat.

The first division taken was upon a straight lack of confidence amendment to the address moved by W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal opposition. On this division the government secured a vote of 59 to 55 or a majority of 31. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, and his entire following recorded themselves as favoring the amendment.

Progressives Divided

The second one was upon a bill presented by A. R. MacMaster, Liberal member for Bromo, whose purpose it was to amend the Independence of Parliament Act to prohibit ministers of the Crown from holding directorships in joint stock companies doing business in Canada. Both oppositions were somewhat divided on this motion, and the government secured a vote of 106 to 54, or a majority of 51 against the bill.

The third division was upon an amendment to go into supply moved by Mr. King, and calling for the submission to Parliament of full information regarding the management and operation of the Canadian National Railways. Here again the Progressives were divided, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 79 to 117, or by a majority of 38. The Prime Minister took the ground that to throw all the details of the operation of the system into Parliament would involve a political interference with the management which it was not the intention of the government to brook. He, however, suggested that as an alternative to the proposal, it was the purpose of the government to appoint a select committee of the House which would have power to examine the management and ascertain to what extent it was possible to take Parliament into its confidence.

By-Elections Postponed

The fourth and last recorded division to date was on a further amendment of the Liberal leader to the motion to go into supply, calling for the immediate holding of by-elections in the six federal constituencies at present vacant. Mr. King contended that in view of the tremendous expenditures to which the government proposed to obligate the country during the coming year, it was absolutely essential that every constituency in the Dominion should be represented in the Commons during the present session.

The Progressives split again, and the motion was lost, 49 to 55, or by a majority of 31. The Premier declared that it was the right of the government to decide within six months of a vacancy when that vacancy should be filled, and intimated that it was not his intention to hold by-elections until after the session.

The four divisions in question have served fairly well to test the respective strengths of the parties, and the temper of the House. Government members are solidly behind the Premier. The Liberal opposition is solidly against him. The new Progressive Party has been voting upon a "go as you please" basis, and has accorded its support in somewhat impartial manner, while itself not initiating any legislation, or moving any amendments. In fact the new party has been holding a watching brief. It has not given any evidence of a desire for an immediate general election, and appears content to wait the redistribution of federal seats which will follow the census. Through this redistribution it estimates the west will secure a score or so additional representation.

Redistributing Seats

Ambition for power in these times is something hard to understand. The Minister of Finance today is faced with the somewhat unenviable task of discovering ways and means for the bridging of a chasm of \$120,000,000 as between estimated expenditures for the coming year totaling \$644,000,000, and revenues for the fiscal year just passed totaling \$416,000,000. There is a clamor for tariff reduction, and yet the tariff continues to be the mainstay of the Canadian federal exchequer. National railway deficits totaling \$70,000,000 or more have been reported, and for railways alone the sum of \$168,000,000 must be raised from revenues during the coming year. This is a sum equal to the total revenue during pre-war times.

In spite of the above facts the new Prime Minister evinces no inclination to slip from under, and shift responsibility to new shoulders until his constitutional term is finished, in 1932. It is his intention to attend the confer-

ence of Imperial Premiers which will be held in London in June next. Another session will be called for the purpose mainly of bringing about a redistribution of federal seats. Then the decks will have been cleared for an election and the government can bring it about when it sees fit. With regard to the railway situation the Prime Minister has stated that it is the government's intention to give the management time to make it a success. "If it fails to do so in that time," he declared, "then some one else will be found who will."

THE ARCHERS OF ST. SEBASTIAN

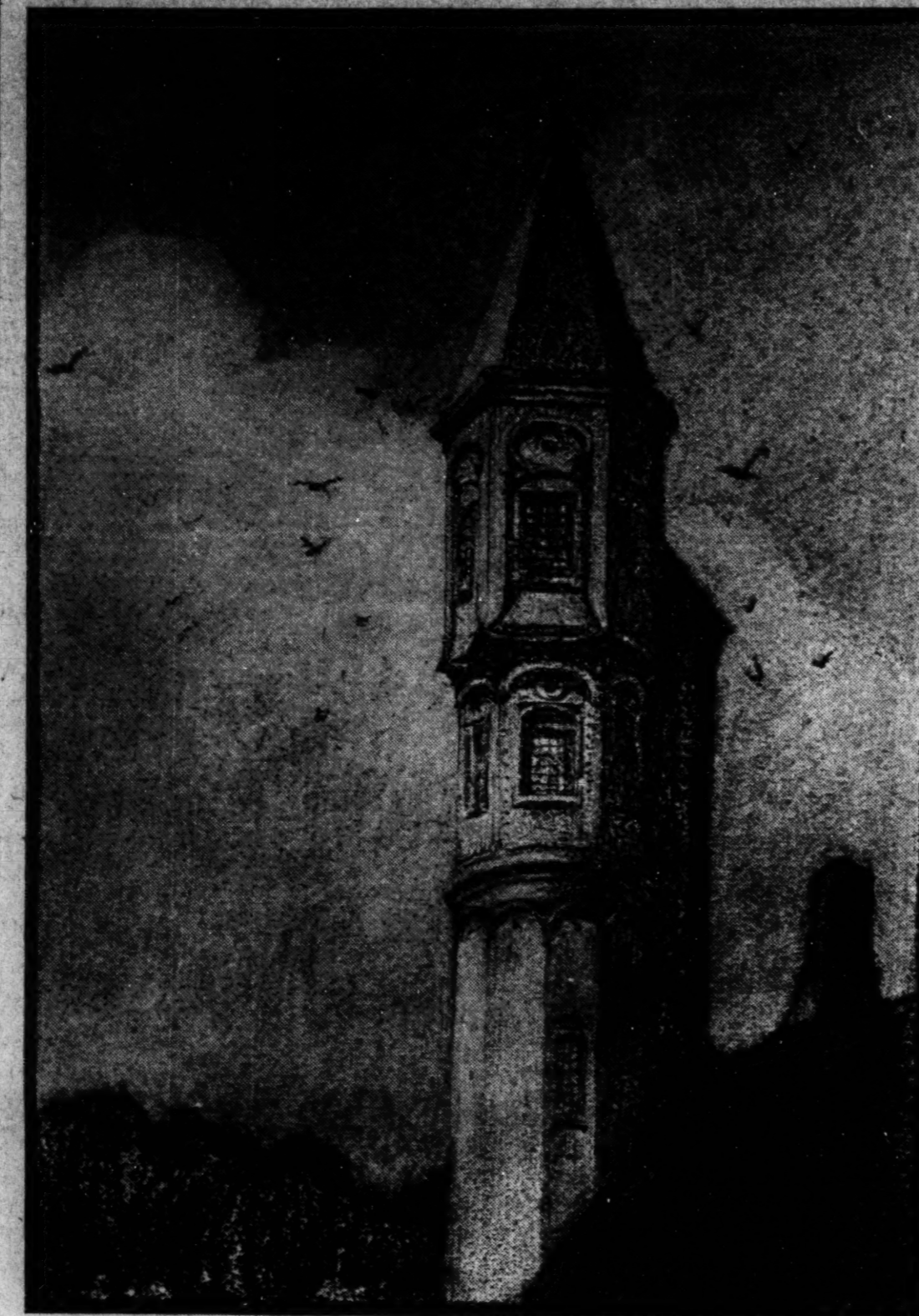
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

One of the most interesting places in Bruges, both for its antiquity and its connection with the Royal House of Stewart, is the Guild of Archers of St. Sebastian.

Last summer I spent a few weeks in Bruges, and one day walking along

by crowned heads, who made a point of visiting the Archers' Guild, and inscribed their names in the Golden Book, and many of them were made honorary members. There are interesting records of Queen Victoria's visits, and the two handsome silver cups were both presented by her, one on the occasion of her visit and the other to commemorate her golden jubilee of membership.

During the winter months the members have their shooting competition in a place just outside the building; it is about 95 meters long and five



The turret of Saint Sebastian in Bruges

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

INCREASE SHOWN IN IDLE CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The 495,904 surplus freight cars on

sidings throughout the country on

March 31 is the largest number of

surplus cars ever recorded in the

history of American railroads, according

to tabulations by the car service division

of the American Railway Association,

from reports just received from the

railroads of the United States. An

increase of 36,493 idle cars over the

total on March 23 is shown on that

date. This is an increase of \$2,000

within a month, and is due entirely to

the falling off in coal shipments, ac-

cording to the Railway Association.

Of the total surplus, slightly more

than half, or 255,955 consisted of coal

cars, compared with 172,850 on March

1. A steady decline in the number

loaded with coal has been reported

each week, the total for the week

which ended on March 26 being 122,

189, the smallest number ever loaded

in one week in recent railroad history.

Reports also showed an increase in

the number of surplus box-cars, the

total on March 31 being 171,119, or

\$600 more than on March 23. Declines

continued to be reported in the num-

ber of cars loaded with revenue

freight, the total for the week which

ended on March 26 being 687,852, or

a decrease of 3855 compared with the

preceding week.

Increases in the surplus for all

classes of cars, compared with March

23, were shown in all except the Poc-

casas and southern districts. The

former broke even, while the latter

showed a decrease of 3000. In the

eastern district there was an increase

of 13,000; Allegheny, 5000; north-

western, 6000; central western, 11,

000 and southwestern 4000 cars.

SUFFRAGE ACTION SUSTAINED

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The Tennessee Supreme Court on Saturday

sustained the legality of the process

by which Governor Roberts certified

the federal State Department ratifi-

cation by the Legislature of the

woman suffrage amendment to the

Constitution. The court affirmed the

action of Chief Justice D. L. Landon

in issuing writs under which the

Governor acted.

EXTRA ARMY FOOD

MAY BE SOLD ABROAD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War,

has asked chairmen of congressional

military committees to permit the sale

abroad of surplus army foodstuffs.

The War Department seeks authority

to dispose of its surplus stocks to

European nations, preferably by cash

sales, but on approved credit in some

cases. Congress prohibited such sales

in an effort to reduce the cost of

living. No large demand has developed

in this country, Mr. Weeks says, and

most of the commodities remain in

storage, including 80,000,000 pounds

of canned beef. "The American peo-

ple apparently will not eat canned

meat," Mr. Weeks said. John F.

Smulski of Chicago, head of the Polish

relief work, called on Secretary Weeks

on Saturday, seeking some of the sur-

plus stocks for Poland.

FOREIGN TRADE AS HELP TO SOUTH

Development of International Commerce Way Out of Many American Difficulties, Says Federal Reserve Board Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The solution of the present business

problems in the south lies in

maintaining and further developing the

foreign trade of the United States, ac-

cording to William P. G. Harding,

governor of the Federal Reserve

Board, speaking at the conference of

representative southern bankers with

the directors of the War Finance Cor-

poration. The meeting was called for

the purpose of considering ways of

improving conditions with respect to

the marketing of cotton and other

southern products.

"The way out of many of the diffi-

culties which are confronting this

country at the present time, and of

the difficulties which are peculiar to

the south especially, lies in the de-

velopment of our foreign trade, es-

pecially with the Orient, South Amer-

ica and Europe," Mr. Harding said.

He denied that the south was "down

and out," but admitted that southern

problems were very grave.

"I think the great difficulty in the

south today," he said, "lies in the fact

that it has on hand a quantity of prod-

ucts which in ordinary circumstances

would be moved abroad, but which can-

not go on account of present condi-

tions. I do not think there is any ac-

tual overproduction in this country of

any raw material or essential prod-

ucts."

The main cause of agricultural de-

pression in this country, Mr. Harding

thought, was lack of a potential buy-

ing power in other countries.

Speaking of the Foreign Trade

Finance Corporation recently organ-

ized in the south, Mr. Harding said

that corporation, in conjunction with

the War Finance Corporation, had an

opportunity to point the way out of

the financial woods. It was going to

take some time to develop the situa-

tion, but the export business of the

south as well as of every other section

of the country must be developed and

maintained if present conditions were

to be worked out. It would require

time, patience and persistent effort.

In the meantime it was clearly the

duty of the banking interests of the

agricultural sections of the country

to do what they could to ease the sit-

uation along.

The agricultural sections of the

country, Mr. Harding declared, are

very much interested in peace.

"We need an official peace," he

stated, "and we need a cessation of

hostilities and general pacification all

over the world. The best way to sta-

bilize and tranquillize Europe is to

furnish it with the necessities and raw

materials that it needs in order that

the idle population may be put back

to work and that trade relations be-

tween European nations and other

nations of the world may be re-

sumed.

"From any angle we look at the

problem, the answer is the further de-

velopment of foreign trade, not only

with the idea of getting rid of our

surplus products, but the more trade

we have abroad, the more progress is

made in world stabilization and to-

ward the resumption of normal con-

ditions throughout the world."

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART AND COMMERCE

An Open Letter by William

Did I ever tell you that William was once a descriptive reporter. He was rather esteemed in London, but he would have little success in America, as he dislikes headlines, and he would never place the exciting episode of a meeting at the head of his article, but let it drop unobtrusively, and properly, into the place where it happened. He does not know shorthand, so William rarely reported actual phrases, but preferred to dwell upon the inner meaning and tendency of the speaker's address, and the receptive, or indifferent, attitude of the audience. As to headlines, I remember that when Sir Henry Tate presented The National Gallery of British Art to the British Nation, William's article, on the opening of the gallery by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in 1897, was entitled simply, "A Gift."

Although he is no longer on the staff of any newspaper William enjoys sending long descriptive accounts to his friends of anything that has interested him. He is one of those queer people who enjoy writing provided it is not for publication.

One of his long letters has lately been brought to my notice. I asked William's permission to publish it. At first he demurred. Then he looked the mischievous through, smiled sardonically and said, "Print it if you like. I suspect your readers will greet it quite tranquilly. As for yourself—well, it's done now." Here is his letter, as it was written.

"In New York, probably in other cities also, Listening Luncheon Clubs are popular. The members meet once a week, eat, and then listen for half an hour to some Celebrity (more or less) who has been invited to address them. That is why I call them Listening Clubs. Americans are strenuous listeners. They enjoy being talked to, or at.

"The luncheon in question, which I attended, began at half-past 12, rather a breaking-into-the-morning hour. I was the guest of an advertising man, but you must understand that in America Advertising is an art. Some of the best brains practice it. Publicity as a career, pays. Essay writing doesn't. Ask a bright young man just down from college what he is going to do, and likely enough he'll answer, 'Advertising.'

"I was interested in my fellow listening luncheoners. They were an intelligent-looking set of men, keen, practical faces, yet with a look on them as if they were accustomed to reaching out for something beyond mere business. If you could make a composite photograph of the members of the Bankers Club and the Century Club, you might get the kind of face I mean.

"Oh, I haven't yet told you who these Listening Luncheoners were. They are the Art Directors Club. To them are due most of the advertisements in journals, magazines, and on the boardings. As far as I can gather they invent and run the advertising of such commercial firms as are indisposed to do it for themselves. The Art Directors Club (I am quoting from the handbook to their first picture exhibition), was organized early in 1920 by a group of men ambitious for the progress of art in advertising and industry, who believed they could contribute to the best interests of art and advertising by collective participation in art affairs."

"They have just held their first picture exhibition at the National Art Club. I didn't see it myself, but I am told that every painting and drawing shown (there were nearly three hundred of them) had been done to advertise goods—planes, hats, motors, varnish, soap, and so forth."

"When I sat down at twelve thirty-one I had quite a surprise. The gentleman who had been selected by the Art Directors Club to address them that day was an old acquaintance. He waved his hand to me, but I did not return his salute, as I dislike public manifestations. I call him an old acquaintance. No doubt he would describe me as his 'dear friend William,' but that is only an expression of his ready enthusiasm. Frankly, his admiration for anything and everybody bores me. His theory is that there is something of good in every person and in every picture, and that if you encourage the good, it grows. Another of his oddities is that when he is interested in anything he imagines that everybody else is equally interested. Often he is tactless. Sometimes when I especially want to be alone he'll sit and talk and talk about art, and when I rise and look from the window, or take a book from the shelf, as a hint that I wish him to go, he talks all the faster, and seems to enjoy my annoyance. His enthusiasms perplex me. My art taste, as you know, is somewhat exclusive, but he, you would hardly believe it, is able to be lyrical about Menzies and Matisse almost in the same breath. I admit that he is popular, a good mixer, as they say here, but that is I think, only because he likes to be liked, and to give pleasure and really seems to tolerate certain kinds of people who, to me, are abhorrent. I call him Mr. Pleasant. His name would convey nothing to you, as he is not known outside book and picture circles. Americans almost always mispell, and mispronounce his name. They give it an additional 'e', and change the 'i' into a 'y'. This mispelling and mispronouncing of his name is the only thing that makes him angry. He's a queer chap."

"I must admit, when the time came for Mr. Pleasant to make his speech, that he 'put it over.' The reason is, I think, that to a new audience his enthusiasms are rather taking. I know, then, too well, and make my own valuations. Face to face with Mr. Pleasant I am sometimes a little carried away, but on reflection, after he has left me, my natural sobriety



"Washington Bridge, Harlem River, New York City," from a charcoal drawing by Peter Marcus

enables my judgment to discount his specious, run-about admirations. He has a kind of humor, a way of saying odd, or unexpected things with a grave face; but I have learnt to circumvent this by watching his eyes. They are tell-tales.

"Mr. Pleasant began his speech characteristically. He said that when ever he heard a man praising his country, or his state, or his audience he always wanted to run away into a wood and hide his face. I knew what was coming. It came. He said that he was obliged, even against the grain, to praise his audience to its face. 'Because you gentlemen are doing what artists seldom do, you are working not merely for yourselves, but also for the cause of art.' The audience purred."

He then proceeded to compliment The Art Directors Club on their first exhibition of pictures, and he actually said that the works there shown were quite up to the level of most exhibitions. He picked out certain pictures for especial praise. One was Edward MacDowell composing his 'Woodland Sketches' in his New Hampshire Garden. Certainly Mr. Pleasant had prepared himself for his pleasant speech. He had studied the pictures in the exhibition and he played prettily with them, bestowing praise and blame; and he touched not inaptly on the psychology of advertising. It was amusing to see an advertising man, when his specialty was being discussed, 'sit up and take notice.' Mr. Pleasant has a curious way of assuming that what he is talking about is important, because he is giving his mind to it. I wish I had that faculty."

"Then he made a statement with which, I admit, that I am half inclined to agree. He said that often he found the advertisement pages of magazines more interesting than the literary pages, and he instance the advertisements of Somebody's Varnish, of a Tree Expert, of an Automobile, of Wagner playing, of MacDowell composing, and a Luncheon Party in a garden where a dish is being served which is one of a number of varieties. His explanation of the excellence of the advertising pages was ingenious. He said that advertisers had to make their pages interesting. Literary editors were chiefly concerned in keeping up what they supposed to be a high literary standard."

"Toward the end of his speech his praise became more direct, and more fluent. I could not follow him closely, as when he gets excited and over-interested in his theme he talks much too quickly, and is impatient of applause. As far as I could gather his argument was that as artists seem to have no power of coordination or cohesion among themselves to further the interests of art, the job should be undertaken by Commerce, by such corporations as The Art Directors Club. 'You have money,' he said, 'you have organizing power, you have vision, you know how to use art, be Patrons of Art! Build a Palace of Arts, here, in New York, and run it on business-lines. Make it pay.' Other cities will follow you. Here you have the nucleus of an organization. Go ahead."

"Mr. Pleasant then dropped into his impressive, intimate mood. I know it well because it is the tone and inflection he assumes when he is reading his own articles aloud. He suggested that The Art Directors Club should have a permanent exhibition hall somewhere down-town; that they should not only commission artists to paint pictures for them, but that they should also visit exhibitions and purchase works which, by clever letter-writing, could be allotted to the names of the goods they wish to advertise; and that they should show these new acquisitions for a month in their permanent

gallery before they are turned over to the lithographer, or block-maker."

"Mr. Pleasant always ends well. He knows the virtue of a pause, and the dropped voice. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'in the new world that will arise, the new Patron of Art will be, not a Prince, not a Church—but Commerce.' Of course there was loud applause, and, for a moment, I was impressed."

"Mr. Pleasant has announced that he and Belinda (that's another of his oddities: to introduce domestic matters into his articles) have 'booked passages in the vessel on which I am sailing for England.' So I shall hear his Art and Commerce talk all over again. Well, as you know, I am an expert at hiding in my cabin. I have been talking to one of The Art Directors Club men. He seems to think that there is something in Mr. Pleasant's idea. I shall never get used to mankind."

William is forgiven. He did not pretend that he had not written the above letter. Belinda says that my forgiveness is outrageous. 'Your friend William is a prig,' she added. Q. R.

ILIA REPIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps no modern Russian painter has enjoyed a more widespread reputation in Russia than Ilia Repin. For at least three decades he was intensely popular and held a unique place, not only in art circles, but also among the leaders of progressive thought. Had Repin ceased painting 20 years since he would have undoubtedly been remembered as the chief spokesman of awakened nationalism and sincere realism in art and as an indomitable fighter against the dead formalism of academic traditions and classical routine. Unfortunately, for the last two decades he has chosen to talk against time, and once the idol of the Russian intelligentsia he now lives in exile.

With the passing of the years, when new paths were sought by younger generations, Repin became possessed of an absolute belief that there exists but one way of artistic self-expression. He has shown neither interest nor sympathy for the efforts of his one-time disciples. His attitude has been one of unreasoning opposition toward those who refused to be chained to the Russian nationalist school.

Outside of Russia Repin's paintings are widely known, although only by reputation. Now for the first time in America a notable exhibition of his pictures is being enjoyed by art followers at the Kingore Galleries, New York City. The artist's popularity is traceable to a great extent to the frank, virile and deliberate nationalism of his painting. His art lacks profundity and largeness of vision which one usually is inclined to associate with the efforts of modern Russian painting. Repin's message is clear-cut, straightforward and hearty. Nowhere does he seek to imply, or indicate, or quibble. Repin's works are admirable equally for their eloquence of expression and sincerity of purpose. He is a past master of realistic composition, splendid technique and glowing color.

At times the appeal of his canvases is disconcertingly obvious, and therein lies his strength and weakness. The imagination of the onlooker is not allowed to play its own fancy. Repin is not a jealous custodian of his world. He is ever ready and eager to have you enter it, say, he

himself brings this world to you and realizes his best when he succeeds in taking you into his confidence.

Repin's impressions of life are fluent and precise. Nowhere does he make any attempt to penetrate into the realm of the unknown, the inexplicable, the immeasurable. Life, especially Russian life, is to him a series of exciting situations and tragic moments. He is a brilliant conversationalist in art, a talented story-teller, an ardent recorder of facts and a moralist.

Outside portraiture Repin's art is that of a publicist and litterateur. His canvases are fly-leaves and pamphlets on burning questions of Russian cultural life of a few generations. Repin's efforts in art are precisely what the Russian intelligentsia demanded from the artists a few decades ago. Art, they insisted, must teach and serve the "people." Beauty is life and the leaders in social thought and art must follow the masses. An intimate contemplation of Repin's works is unthinkable. A crowded gallery there must be, hundreds of eyes gazing in admiration at the canvases, laughing or smiling, discussing the depicted incidents.

Probably because of Repin's eagerness for themes from Russian history he has been erroneously placed in the ranks of the Russian historical painters. There are, of course, numerous Repin paintings, large canvases of historical character in the various galleries in Russia and elsewhere. These canvases depict scenes and occurrences of early Russian history, but show no penetration into the spirit of an epoch. At best these paintings are powerfully executed ethnographic studies and excellent portraits.

It is significant that in all so-called "historical" paintings of Repin the depicted personages were drawn from living models chosen by the artist from among the intelligentsia, as, for example, the well-known writer V. Garshin portrayed as the son in the "Tsar Ivan the Terrible." This latter canvas is perhaps the best of Repin's efforts. The piece had almost cost the painter his career; and was responsible for a literature around it. At one time it had been removed from the walls of the gallery since it had aroused indignation among the conservatives and clericals. After many vicissitudes, it was exhibited again, and this time under the patronage of the powers-to-be!

Neither are the several versions of the "Zaporozhzi" historical canvases in the true sense of the word. Individually the Cossacks are truthfully observed types of that liberty-loving race of fighters; there is also a fine story told, with humor and vivacity; but as a whole the painting falls as an interpretation of that interesting chapter of Russian history first told with such consummate artistry by the genius of Gogol. On the other

hand the pictorial appeal of the "Zaporozhzi." Its richness of color and splendid composition place it among the best examples of realistic painting not only in Russia but in western Europe.

While theorists may still wrangle over the question of relative interdependence of art and social thought, Repin's art will serve as a living argument of the existence of such interdependence. In no other country did the development of social thought for the last 50 years find such a clear reflection as in Russian art. Indeed, the history of the cultural development in Russia cannot be fully grasped without considering the parallel evolution in the sphere of artistic efforts. Russian nationalism was born in the nineteenth century and was responsible for Dostoyevsky, Plesmaky and Tolstoy in literature, Borodin, Glinka and Musorgsky in music, and Belinsky, Pisarev and Chernyshevsky in criticism and journalism. Toward the sixties profound political and social transformations took place in Russia. Abstract esthetics and classical traditions were cast aside and a clarion call was issued for the "return to nature" and the "people."

In pictorial art the struggle for nationalism and realism resulted in a secessionist movement of the famous "13" who later formed an organization of traveling exhibitors, the "Peredvizhniki," of which Repin became the dominant figure. From an apprentice to a village painter of sacred images he rose to a position of the guiding spirit of the realistic school in Russian painting.

In 1873 Repin's "Bargemen" (Bur-laki) was hailed by the younger generation as a sort of a manifesto for the followers of the realistic school. This canvas came as a result of Repin's travels on the River Volga. The somewhat overdone realism of the "Bargemen" is redeemed by its unsurpassed craftsmanship, true observation of nature, wonderful characterization and sincerity.

The rising tide of revolutionary consciousness in Russia supplied Repin with many themes. He paints the lives of men and women in conflict with political absolutism. Such canvases as the "Arrest," the "Conspirators," and the "Unexpected Return" are known almost in every Russian household.

Portraiture is Repin's real field, where he has no superior, perhaps, in Russia. The artist is at his best when he can observe his models at close range, literally touch them. Tolstoy especially held a peculiar fascination for him. Repin's portraits will probably live long after his fame as a genre painter will have been forgotten.

Some for me, those old retreats Amid the world of London streets My eye is pleased with all it meets In Bloomsbury.

Withred Whitten.

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THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Architecture, mother of the arts, has gathered her brood about her in pageant-like array in the thirty-sixth annual exhibition of the Architectural League, which event may be called the unofficial dedication of the new south wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This noble annex is still unfinished—most opportunely, as it turns out, for the present purpose. The unfloored, unplastered and unpainted condition of the place gave opportunity to the landscape gardeners, scenic designers, sculptors and other large-scale exhibitors to build from the ground up, and lay out green vistas, shadowy grottoes with gleaming statues and purling fountains, spacious courts, grand staircases, corridors, platforms, terraces, galleries, niches and alcoves for stained-glass windows, furniture displays, tapestry looms in operation, and all the colorful processes and outpourings of the allied arts and crafts, which in conjunction with the beguiling projects of the associated landscape architects give an artistic, heart-and-home atmosphere to the atrium of the present show-place. Rough red brick walls throughout the lofty salons of both floors make a delightful dim and grim, yet warm-toned background for the brilliant mural paintings, and the alken tapestry and batik hangings of gorgeous dye that naturally predominate in a show staged by mural artists.

Some pragmatic critics say the league ought to live up more literally to its architectural pretensions by flooding all the available space with blue prints, plans, elevations and working-scale drawings of details, instead of the superb photographs, water-color sketches and realistic models in miniature which at present open windows to the visitor's imagination, and give a bird's-eye view of architecture in all its aspects and relations. There is room enough for both and glory enough for all in the installation now on view; and it is easy to observe what interests people, even professional students and shopping building contractors.

Here, for instance, is Cass Gilbert, modern master-builder and latter-day Sir Christopher Wren, with his detailed designs of his new Detroit Public Library; but what arrests the passing throng is the exhibit of the actual bronze doors of that monumental building; or the pictures of the unbelievable Woolworth, that fairytale fabric of Renaissance Gothic rising like a fountain or a flame out of the stone cañon of Broadway, in response to the purely practical need of a modern Manhattan office building.

In other words, the luxurious creative spirit of American architecture is all over the league fête, which at last can give New York a routine artistic function comparable with the Paris springtime salons in the vast exposition buildings of the Champs Elysees and the Trocadero. It will last until May 1.

One of a hundred sculpture notabilities is Charles Cary Rumsey's massive fountain figure of a primitive ancestral woman, our "Pagan Kin"—a boyne Juno who was the innocent cause of trouble in a jury when through error somebody would have excluded her. One of a thousand painted mural decorations is the large prismatic canvas of harlequin dancers by Arthur B. Davies, loaned by John Quinn for the glittering "Salon Carré" at the south end of the main floor, which is the jewel in the crown of the whole exhibition. Here, amidst shimmering silks and rich brocades, and Robert Chanler's flamingo screens, are crystal cases of curios, enamels, small bronzes, ivory elephants, apes and peacocks, and Henry B. Culver's elaborate model of a seventeenth century royal British battleship, Sovereign of the Seas. All this prismatic scintillation of light and color is focused and reflected in Davies' dance decoration, high on the end wall—a flat pattern of figures in simple harmonious lines and rhythmic movement.

Everywhere is glowing evidence of the fact that the mural painters set up this exhibition. Pictures of all kinds, in every medium and dimension, are dovetailed in every possible area or remnant of space. All the known professional muralists and theatrical illusionists are represented in their kind, as well as a number of extreme modernists recruits in the interior decoration line, including Walt Kuhn, van Perrine, Horace Brodsky, and the redoubtable Pablo Picasso. There are many admirable small drawings in black and white, illustrating architectural subjects, among which Peter Marcus' charcoal of "The Nation's Metropolis" and Otto R. Eggers' "Six Drawings of Early American Architecture" deserve special attention.

All the while, the practical twentieth century ideas of allied arts teamwork as applied to our public monuments, churches, schools, theaters, railway stations and commercial buildings, on the one hand, and to our homes and gardens, on the other, maintains equilibrium in the art holiday festival which makes the new palace in the park look for all the world like that pictured restoration of the baths of Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, which is one of the contributions to the section occupied by the American Academy in Rome.

The league naturally takes pride in showing off the precocious of its infant class, this same academic fellowship of the Eternal City, where American students in architecture, painting, sculpture, and landscape design are reared in a hothouse atmosphere of classic antiquity. Some of the huge rococo over-mantels in tempera, and cyprian plaster images of "Hercules and Bull" are fearsome souvenirs. But it takes time for the development of a Prix-de-Rome tradition such as made the Paris Beaux Arts school foremost in the world. However, some of the recent graduates—notably Eugene Savage, mural painter, who gets a prize medal for his "Pastoral" panel—hold their own in the main exhibition sections, along with Blashfield, French, Weinman, Lauber, Altken, Adams, Goodhue, MacNeil, Vitale, Arthur Crisp, Taber Sears, et al.

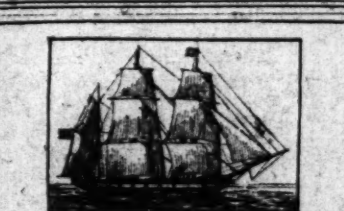
As illustrating the scope and interplay of this greatest of the Architectural League's exhibitions, let us trace the following sequence, one among many:

Approaching the entrance from the park, the first architectural novelty the visitor notes, set in the rear wall of the museum's library extension, is the portico pediment of the former Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church (Stanford White's Byzantine Bijou), taken down a few years ago to make room for the Metropolitan Life skyscraper. The portico pillars supporting the pediment of the church structure were transported to Hartford, Connecticut, by Donn Barber, and incorporated in that architect's new building for the Hartford Times newspaper—a stately structure which is duly pictured, together with the church as it originally stood on Madison Square in New York City, in Mr. Barber's individual section inside the exhibition. Now, the main exterior decorative feature of the Hartford Times building is a frieze and series of frescoed panels symbolizing "News, the Immortal Bubble," in grotto, or etched plaster work in color, by Max Friederang, associate of the Architectural League, and New York's pioneer in the art of fresco buono, the real ancient wall-painting on wet plaster as revived by Leonardo, Michelangelo and practically all the great architectural mural painters of the Renaissance in Italy. Mr. Friederang exhibits his Hartford grotto designs in detail on his own account; also a supplementary fresco buono feature consisting of a small-scale reproduction in that medium of "The Last Supper," and facsimiles of the original studies for the principal figures—the whole as a commemorative tribute marking the four hundredth anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci.

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THE HOME FORUM

I See a Canvass'd Ship

Even now I'm pillow'd on a bed of flowers
That crowns a lofty cliff, which proudly towers
Above the ocean-waves. The stalks,
and blades,
Chequer my tablet with their quivering
shades.
On one side is a field of drooping oats,
Through which the poppies show their
scarlet coats;
So pert and useless, that they bring to
mind
The scarlet coats that pester human-
kind.
And on the other side, outspread, is
seen
Ocean's blue mantle streak'd with
purple, and green.
Now 'tis I see a canvass'd ship, and
now
Mark the bright silver curling round
her prow.
I see the lark down-dropping to his
nest,
And the broad-winged sea-gull never
at rest;
For when no more he spreads his
feathers free,
His breast is dancing on the restless
sea.
Now I direct my eyes into the west,
Which at this moment is in sunbeams
drest;

—Keats.

A Dénouement

As I look out of my window, my
eyes tempted from my work by the
grateful sight of the Spring-time
green, I see an imposing and dignified
procession pass majestically, at a
dignified rate of progress, along
the highway. It is a procession of
four gigantic vans, like small barns
mounted on wheels. The vans are
beautifully painted in the brightest
and shinest of carriage paint, and on
their ample sides they bear pictures
of mighty warehouses—warehouses of
the reddest red brick imaginable, and
of such vast dimensions that the per-
spective looks too good to be true.
These vans are drawn by huge,
well-groomed, handsomely caparisoned
Percheron horses. Each van carries a
crew of three or four sturdy-looking
men. There is an air of well-to-do
respectability about the whole outfit;
and the great, tightly closed doors at
the back of the vans give a suggestion
of decent privacy and seclusion, which
imply a proper respect for the goods
and chattels of a home on the move.

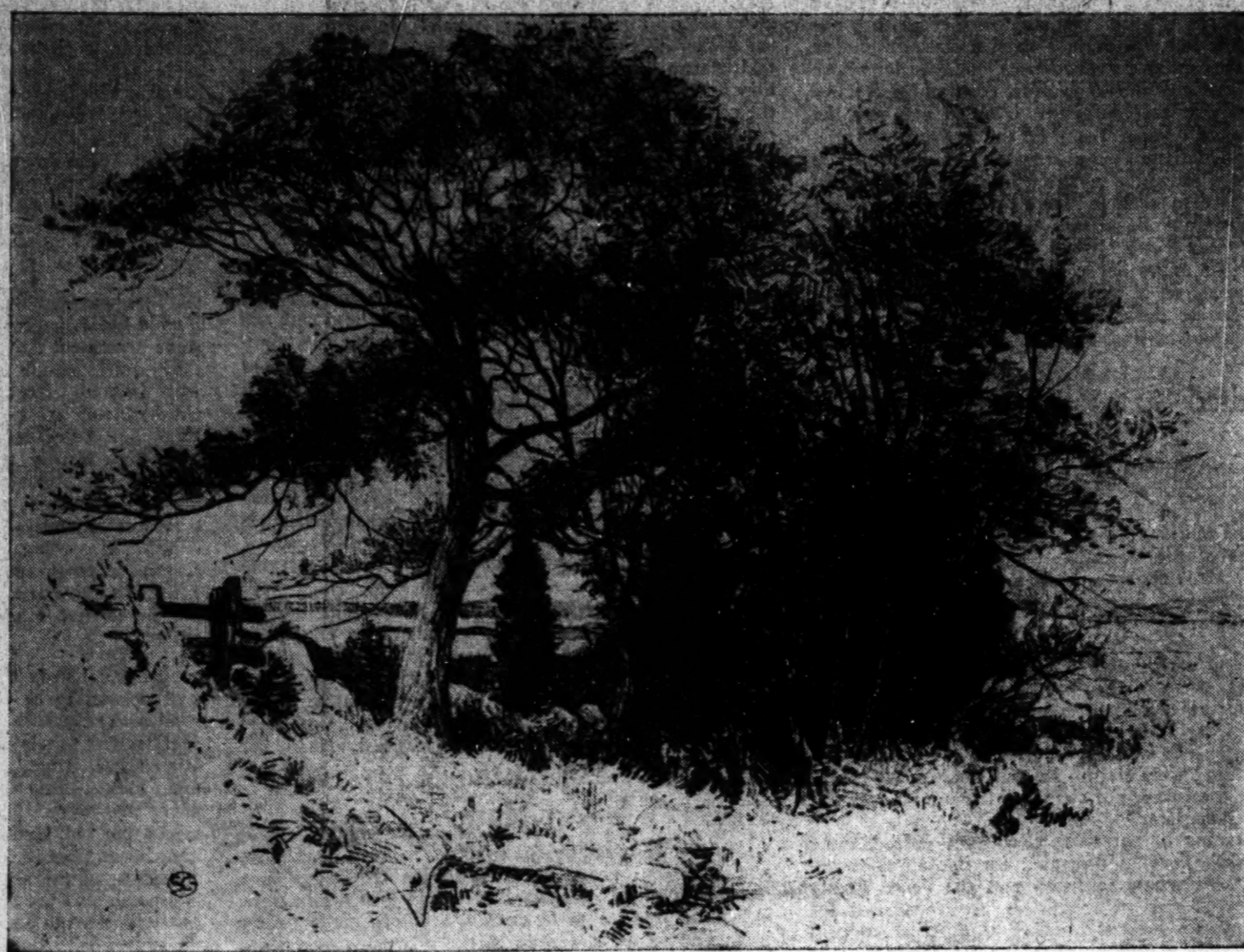
Very presently the procession will
stop at its destination, which is at a
house where the sign "To Let" has
just been removed, and the stalwart-
looking men will jump down and
open the great doors, and dive into
the cavernous depths within; and in
an incredibly short time, with a won-
derful skill and precision, they will
shift their bulky cargo of trunks and
furniture from van to house, depo-

siting every article according to direc-
tions, and being so obliging and
pleasant about it all, and never break-
ing or scratching anything, that the
delighted owner of the goods and
chattels will give them twice as much
money as he had intended to. . . .
I sigh as I look back across the

a lot of discarded furniture and house-
hold belongings, generally, which we
had given to an obliging junkman,
who had kindly consented to take
them away. It was quite an accumu-
lation of useless chairs, broken-down
kitchen furniture and worn-out bed-
ding, and it included a number of

notice of hospitality for a considera-
tion; and were shown, by a pretty
maid in calico, into an upper room,
a neat, cheerful, common room, with
bright flowers in the open windows,
and white muslin curtains for con-
trast—"Santitas," Charles Dudley
Warner.

tween two shutters thrown back
against the white wall.
"Uncle, I have at least a dozen
wood-cutting places to visit. I begin
this morning, and I come to take you
for a companion, to-day, to-morrow,
and every day."
"Twelve journeys in the forest."



"Trees on the Hill," from a lithograph by Sears Gallagher

Courtesy of the New York Public Library; photograph by Peter Juley, New York

See, on Yonder Woody Ridge

See, on yonder woody ridge,
The pine is bending his proud top, and
now
Among the nearer groves, chestnut
and oak
Are tossing their green boughs about.
He comes
Lo, where the grassy meadow runs
in waves!
The deep distressful silence of the
scene
Breaks up with mingling of unnum-
bered sounds
And universal motion. He is come,
Shaking a shower of blossoms from
the shrubs.
And bearing on their fragrance; and
he brings
Music of birds, and rustling of young
boughs.
And sound of swaying branches, and
the voice
Of distant waterfalls. All the green
herbs
Are stirring in his breath; a thousand
flowers,
By the road-side and the borders of
the brook.
Nod gayly to each other; glossy leaves
Are twinkling in the sun, as if the dew
Were on them yet, and silver waves
break
Into small waves and sparkle as he
comes.

—William Cullen Bryant.

Two Reasons for a Walk

The next day Jean put a little linen
and a change of shoes in a bag, and
without telling any one of his in-
tention hurried to the mountain, and
up to the lodge of Heidenbrunn.
The square house, with green shut-
ters, and the meadow, and the forest
all round the clearing, were smoking
as if a fire had devoured the heath and
grass, and left the beech and pines
intact. Long wreaths of mist seemed
to emanate from the soil, and to grow
tenuous, and uniting, lose themselves
in the low clouds, which glided along,
rising from the valleys and going up
the slopes towards the invisible mon-
astery of Sainte Odile. The humidity
penetrated to the very depths of the
forests. It was everywhere. Drops of
water shone on the pine needles,
streamed in threads down the bare
trunks of the beeches, polished the
pebbles, swelled the many mosses, and
traveling over the land, and flowing
on dead leaves, went to swell the
brooks, whose cadenced song could be
heard on all sides—the grasshopper of
winter whose song never ceases.

Jean went up to the middle of the
wooden palisade painted green, which
surrounded Heidenbrunn, passed
through the gate, and in the front of
the lodge called out gaily to the win-
dows closed because of the fog, "Uncle
Ulrich."
A cap appeared behind the window
panes, the cap of an Alsatian woman
who takes care of her big black rib-
bons—and under the cap there was
the smile of an old friend.
"Lise, tell uncle!"
This time the last window to the
left opened, and the refined face, the
eyes of a watcher, the pointed beard
of M. Ulrich Biehler were framed be-

answered his uncle, who leaned, his
arms crossed, on the window sill. . . .
He looked at his nephew in walking-
clothes, his strong, masculine face
raised in the fog; he was thinking
that one could have sworn that he
was a French officer, and then, car-
ried away by his imagination, he
forgot to say whether or not he would
accompany his morning visitor.
"Come, uncle," continued Jean.
"Come! Don't refuse me! We will
sleep in the inns; you will show me
Alsace."

"I walked seven leagues yesterday,
my friend!"
"We will only do six to-day."
"You really want me to come?"
"An absence of three years, Uncle
Ulrich, think of that, and a whole edu-
cation to go through!"
"Well! I won't refuse you, Jean; I
am too delighted that you should have
thought of me. I have even a second
reason for agreeing to the journey
and to thank you for it. I will tell
you presently."

He shut the window. In the silence
of the woods Jean heard him call the
old valet, who was second in command
in Heidenbrunn.
"Pierre! Pierre! Ah! there you
are! We are going for twelve days
into the mountains. I take you with
me. You will pack my bag; put it on
your back with my nephew's bag.
Take your shoes with the nails, your
stick, and you will go in front to the
halting-place, while Jean and I go to
visit the cuttings. Do not forget my
waterproof. . . ."

Going into the house, the young man
saw Uncle Ulrich, full of business and
radiant, pass him, open the draw-
ing-room door, go to the wall, take down
a long object in copper on two nails,
and go quickly upstairs again.
"What are you taking away, uncle?"
"My telescope."

"Such an old one."
"Cling to it, my friend; it belonged
to my great uncle, General Biehler. It
saw the back of the Prussians at
Jena."
Half an hour later, in the meadow
on the slope in front of the house was
M. Ulrich, gaitered like Jean, with a
soft hat, the telescope slung over his
shoulder, his dog gambolling round
him; old Pierre very dignified and
solemn, carrying on his mountaineer's
shoulders a great pack wrapped in
linen and fastened by straps; then
Jean Oberlé, bending over a staff-offi-
cer's map, which the others knew by
heart, discussing the two ways to go—
the way of the baggage and the way
of the walkers. The discussion was
short. The servant went on in front,
bearing to the left to reach the village
where they would sleep, while the
uncle and nephew took a path to the
middle of the mountain—in a north-
easterly direction.

"So much the better that it is a long
way," said M. Ulrich, when they
gained the shade of the wood. "So
much the better. I wish it were for a
lifetime. Two people who understand
one another and go through the forest
—what a dream!"
He half shut his eyes, as painters
do, and breathed in the mist with
pleasure.

"Do you know," he added, in the
way he would have confided to him
something delightful, "Do you know
that we have had spring here for
three days? There it is—that's my
second reason!"—The Children of
Alsace (Les Oberlés), René Bazin.

"Life and Its Great Realities"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ON page 149 of "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs.
Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of
Christian Science, asks the question,
"Is materia medica a science or a bun-
dle of speculative human theories?"
The prescription, she continues,
"which succeeds in one instance fails
in another, and this is owing to the
different mental states of the patient.
These states are not comprehended,
and they are left without explanation
except in Christian Science. The rule
and its perfection of operation never
vary in Science."

A great flood of light is surely
thrown on Mrs. Eddy's question by
this last sentence. When thought is
given for one moment to the methods
of study adopted in materia medica a
curious fact is at once revealed. In
materia medica, the student is, very
largely, concerned with the study of
mistakes. He is concerned to a very
minor extent with the study of health,
but chiefly with the study of disease.
In this respect materia medica holds
a place quite unique even amongst
human studies. Take the study of
mathematics, for instance. From the
moment that the student first begins
to learn his multiplication table, his
efforts are concentrated on so know-
ing the truth about mathematics that
when he is confronted with an error
he will at once detect it, and, from
his knowledge of the truth, immedi-
ately be able to set it right. Mistakes,
as such, do not concern him. He re-
cognizes perfectly well that to make
a careful study of any of the infinite
number of mistakes which might be
made about any one mathematical
problem will never help him to solve
that problem. Whereas, if he does but
know the truth with sufficient accu-
racy, no matter how many mistakes
may have been made about the prob-
lem, or how serious those mistakes
may be, his knowledge of the truth
will set them all right.

Take a concrete case. Suppose a
child be asked to add together a num-
ber of figures, say, 4, 6, 5, 3 and 2.
Suppose the child as yet imperfectly
taught, believes that 3 and 5 are 9 and
that 6 and 4 are 8. On this assump-
tion he will make the total of the fig-
ures given him to be 19, instead of 20.
It is, of course, 20. Now the teacher
does not need to know what mistakes
the child made in order to correct that
addition, and get the right answer.
All he has to do is to apply the funda-
mental rules of addition and he gets
the right answer inevitably.

It is, of course, exactly the same
with the Science of being, Christian
Science teaches that God is what the
Bible declares him to be, Spirit, in-
finite Life, Truth, and Love, and that
man is, as the Bible also declares,
God's image and likeness. Christian
Science also shows that God, being
infinite, there is no place in this in-
finity for God's unlikeness, matter,
and, therefore, that matter and all that
appertains to matter, sin, disease, and
death are unreal. It maintains, in
other words, that sin, disease, sorrow,
poverty, fear and all the troubles
which beset material mortal man are
so many mistakes, and that the total
of these mistakes, a sick or sorrowful
mortal, is a wrong total, and has no
more reality than the 19 in the child's
addition sum mentioned above.

Now, the student of Christian Sci-
ence does not banish these mistakes
by making a study of sin and disease,
sorrow and so forth, but simply by
knowing the truth and applying it.
This was Jesus' method. There is no
record of Jesus ever having made any
inquiry as to a sick man's symptoms.
He never asked how long he had been
sick and how he felt. There is no re-
cord of his ever having prescribed
drugs, and he never failed to heal a
case. So far, indeed, from appealing,
at any juncture, to matter, his whole
ministry is seen to have been one long
demonstration of matter's nothing-
ness, of its utter powerlessness to
interfere with the operation of spiri-
tual law. Every one of Jesus' mi-
racles involved a denial of some
claim of matter, whether he was heal-
ing a leper, walking on the water,
stilling the tempest, or feeding a mul-
titude. Confronted by any one of these
mistakes about man and his circum-
stances, Jesus did not stop to analyze
it. He simply applied the law, his
understanding of the truth of being,
and this understanding and its appli-
cation inevitably righted the wrong
condition, whatever it may have been.

As Mrs. Eddy puts it on pages 476 and
477 of Science and Health, "Jesus be-
lieved in Science the perfect man, who
appeared to him where sinning mortal
man appears to mortals. In this per-
fect man the Saviour saw God's own
likeness, and this correct view of man
healed the sick."

Here then is Jesus' method revealed
in its utter simplicity, and this is, of
course, the method of Christian Sci-
ence. Jesus declared emphatically to
his disciples that they should know
the truth and the truth would make
them free, and he made it perfectly
clear, both by his words and by his
deeds, that this truth was available
for everybody, and that it was the
privilege and duty of everybody to
understand and demonstrate it. His
last commandment to his disciples was
that they should go out into all the
world, preach the gospel, the truth as
he had taught it, and heal the sick.
That this command did not apply only
to his disciples, but was enjoined upon
all, he made perfectly clear in that
wonderful promise contained in the
last chapter of Mark, "And these signs

shall follow them that believe: In my
name shall they cast out devils; they
shall speak with new tongues; they
shall take up serpents; and if they
drink any deadly thing, it shall not
hurt them; they shall lay hands on
the sick, and they shall recover."

But it is to be done in the name of
Christ, that is, through the under-
standing of Truth, not through the
study of error. As Mrs. Eddy says on
page 65 of her book, "Miscellaneous
Writings," "We must not consider the
false side of existence in order to gain
the true solution of Life and its great
realities."

Coleridge as a Converser

Of all the great talkers of ancient
or modern times, the Coryphaeus, or
Jupiter Tonans, who "Sternhold him-
self out-Sternholded," was unques-
tionably Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
Though eulogized so often as a con-
verser, he was, in fact, rather a lec-
turer, preacher, declaimer, or thinker
aloud, and poured forth his brilliant,
unbroken monologues of two or three
hours' duration to listeners so be-
witched and fascinated,—so dazzled
by the light which he threw upon
every subject, even the dullest, as the
sun turns the dreariest vapors into
clouds of gold,—so charmed by the
words, so rich, so rotund, so many-
hued, that passed before their gaze
like a flight of purple birds,—that, like Adam, . . . the hearers "for-
got all place,—all seasons and their
change." The enthusiastic Hazlitt,
the conscientious John Foster, and
the severely critical De Quincey, alike
exhaust their superlatives in testify-
ing to his power. "He spun daily,"
says the latter, "theories more gor-
geous far, and supported by a luxury
of images such as no German that
ever dreamed could have emulated in
his breath." In his best moments,
he was one of the most suggestive
and instructive of talkers,—a teacher
of teachers. The value of his dis-
courses lay not so much in the posi-
tive knowledge that they communicated,
as in the intellectual stimulus they
supplied, the spirit of inquiry they
provoked, the self-ignorance and
superficiality of which they made men
conscious, and the great basal prin-
ciples which they revealed. Much of
the effect of Coleridge's eloquence
was owing, no doubt, to the charms
of his manner; for his voice, it is
said, was naturally soft and good.—
"The Great Conversers," William
Mathews.

Tendency

"Our best political life, whatever the
howlers may say, is tending toward
equality, beauty and holiness."—Vachel
Lindsay.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Wizard and the Miners

THE "Wizard" has won the first point in the great coal struggle. After insisting that nothing would persuade them to reconsider their stand on the pumping of the mines, the officials of the Federation have reconsidered it. It is only a point in the game, and it does not affect the main issue. It is rather, as was said in an earlier editorial on the subject, a part of the maneuvering for position. But it means that the Prime Minister has taken instantaneous advantage of the false step of the Federation, and that the Federation, astonished at the storm raised by its action, is endeavoring to retrieve its false step. The calling out of the pumping staff and the desertion of the pit ponies introduced an element of sabotage and cruelty into the struggle; and this element may yet prove the losing card in the great economic game of "beggars-my-neighbor." If so, the miners will have been the cause of their own undoing. There is only one conceivable reason for the flooding of the mines, which in a measure must react upon the miners by delaying their reopening. That reason is the hope of intimidating the government and the owners by the prospective damage. The decision, all the same, exhibited as great a psychological miscalculation as was shown by the Germans in sending their airships over England. If there was one course more certain than another to turn public opinion against the miners, and to consolidate the opposition to their demands, it was this. When Mr. Lloyd George heard it, he may be forgiven if he sounded the Cromwellian note of triumph. "Verily, the Lord hath delivered them into our hands." For if the strike should be broken, there will have been no more powerful factor in breaking it than this.

The real issue is, however, something entirely different, it is the standard of living. There is a saying at the British pitheads that it is impossible for anyone not brought up in the pits to be a miner. When the dangers, discomforts, and strenuousness of the miners' life are comprehended, this is not a hard saying to accept. Even the curious Scot who gave utterance to the historic syllables, "Peebles for pleasure!" would think not once nor twice before substituting Cowdenbeath or Tonymandy. The ordinary mining village lies bare on some desolate moor. Its housing conditions are abominable: bathrooms are unknown, and drying sheds a question of caprice. Means of amusement there are none, unless it be to pass an hour in a dram-shop, or to chase a rabbit with a lurcher. Indeed, after the riots at Tonymandy, it was said, sardonically, that they might be regarded as what an Irishman would term "innocent diversion." This being the case, it is well not to be too pharisaical in condemning the case of the miners. A hundred years ago the people who lived in these villages were little better than animals. Today, after a century of battles they have gained, by the help of the union, a large measure of at least self-respect and decency. The war gave them the opportunity of acquiring a standard of comfort and living that they had never attained before. Since then they have declared, again and again, that they will never consent to return to the old conditions. And now comes the professor of "the dismal science" to argue with them, in the name of supply and demand, that this is just what they must do. And, with a gesture of rage and despair, they call out their men, and let the pits flood.

What right, says the outraged profiteer, have they to strike? The same right precisely, if it comes to that, by which the profiteer became a millionaire by selling in the dearest market during the war. The miner has the right to sell his labor in the dearest market. It may be annoying to the householder with an empty coal bin, and disconcerting to the manufacturer facing keener competition. But the manufacturer does not propose to reduce the price of his cotton or shoes because the government has given up the control of the mines, nor does the provision merchant propose to take his eggs out of cold storage or reduce the cost of bacon because the householder is suffering from strained circumstances. In plain English, in a world which cares remarkably little for the Golden Rule, one offender preaching at another for not regarding it, is a little too like Satan reproving sin to be convincing.

All the same, it would be the height of folly to disguise the seriousness of the occasion. That which is beginning as a strike may at any moment be perverted into an effort at revolution. There are influences at work on the men's side, and these not the least powerful, which have really had this in view all the time, whilst a secret committee of the Prime Minister's supporters, occasionally joined by him, has been meeting and carefully watching the trend of events. The fact is that Mr. Lloyd George is completely suspect today in the labor ranks. It is a curious bouleversement from the days of "Limehouse," but so it is; and the Prime Minister, who was ever a fighter, knows it, and is striking back. As is always the way in such cases, suspicion fills the air. The miners regard the sudden order for decontrol as an organized conspiracy for handing them over to the mercies of the owners; the Prime Minister regards the issuing of the strike notices as a prearranged first step in revolution. The forced deliveries by which the German coal fields were compelled to flood the French depots is a cause of offense to the miners, whereas the unreasonableness of the demand that an insolvent industry should be supported out of taxes is an outrage in the eyes of the Prime Minister. Nor does the suspicion end here. The sympathy of the railwaymen has undoubtedly been stimulated by the fear that when the period of railway control comes to an end in the autumn, they will be faced by precisely the same demands for reductions as the miners. And, as a consequence, they consider it better tactics to join with the miners now, and to take their chance of victory, than to await the certainty of defeat in detail.

As a consequence of all this, Conservatives like Lord

Robert Cecil and Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck are more in the good graces of Labor men today than the author of the famous budget and the old age pensions scheme. All the same, the assurance or fear, as the case may be, that "the Wizard" will rise to the occasion is unbroken, and it is a factor in Labor hesitations just as much as in the capitalistic confidence. The Minister whose unflinching audacity more, perhaps, than any one other human asset won the great war, is an ill man for the unions to have against them in the present struggle. None the less, let the Prime Minister have a care. He has apparently beaten the miners where they were wrong; let him beware of them where they are right. Great convulsions can only be cured in one way, by calming the perturbed human thought which has created them. The question of the mines never can be settled while legitimate grievances on either side remain. If Mr. Lloyd George wishes to prove himself farseeing rather than adroit, a statesman and not a politician, let him remember this.

The United States and the Shantung Issue

SOMETHING over twelve months ago, when the struggle for the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States was still in progress, the Senate, by a vote of 48 to 21, adopted a reservation withholding assent to the Shantung clauses of the Versailles compact. As originally proposed by Mr. Lodge, some six months previously, the reservation had been nothing if not specific. "The United States," it declared, "withholds its assent to Articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under the said articles, between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan." As finally adopted, the words "between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan" were deleted, thus, so it was urged, making the wording of the reservation "more civil to Japan," but, as Mr. Lodge quite justly remarked, not changing the meaning of the reservation "one iota."

The meaning of the reservation was, indeed, quite unmistakable. True, it depended for its full effectiveness upon the ultimate ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States. Nevertheless, as was pointed out by The Christian Science Monitor at the time, even a failure to ratify would be very far from robbing the Senate's action of all its value. In the most decisive way open to it, the treaty-making body of the United States refused to be party to the terrible act of injustice involved in the so-called Shantung settlement. "It is not too much to say," declared a well-known authority on Far Eastern affairs, "that the demonstration of American disinterestedness given through the action of the United States Senate, not only saved our prestige in China, but gave the Chinese people the only encouragement that any great power has afforded in the trying year since the Peace Conference."

The latest action of the United States in regard to Shantung is, if possible, even more significant than that taken by the Senate. When the Secretary of State, in his recent note to the allied governments, outlined the attitude of the United States Government toward the award of the Island of Yap to Japan, and reserved to the United States full rights in the disposition of former German territory, he did not refer in any way to Shantung and Kiaochow. It was an expressive silence, for it was capable of only one explanation, namely, that the United States Government recognizes Shantung as an integral and inalienable part of China, and refuses, for one moment, to include it amongst "enemy property," the future of which rests with the allied and associated powers.

Article 156 of the Versailles Treaty declares that "Germany renounces in favor of Japan all her rights, title and privileges . . . which she acquired in virtue of the Treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung." The most elementary law of leasehold provides, of course, against any such transference. The action of the United States Senate, a year ago, and of the State Department, the other day, recognize this fact, and refuse their countenance to any arrangement which fails to recognize it. There is, after all, no other course to pursue, consistent with common justice, and common justice is all that China is asking where Shantung is concerned.

Armenia's Indictment of France

WHATEVER else may be said concerning the indictment of the policy of France in regard to Armenia, recently addressed to President Harding by the American Committee for Armenian Independence, it certainly is not lacking in straightforwardness. In the statement, which is really a message to Mr. Viviani through Mr. Harding, no attempt is made to conform to diplomatic usage or to seek safety in generalities. If the committee is of opinion that a certain military officer or a certain statesman is responsible for a certain objectionable development or policy it says so, and some of the charges are serious indeed. The committee insists that, immediately after the signing of the armistice with Turkey, French politicians began to conspire with the Turks to deprive the Armenians of the just fruits of the victory they had sacrificed so much to attain. It makes the categorical assertion that the massacre of 20,000 Armenians, within three months of the withdrawal of the British troops from Cilicia in the October of 1919, was due to the deliberate betrayal of Marash by General Gouraud, who about that time, desired an understanding with the Kemalists, and began to refer to them as "honorable opponents" and "chivalrous enemies," against whom "France was compelled to fight not from choice but from necessity."

The committee then goes on to refer to the vigorous press campaign instituted in France in favor of the Turk, and to Aristide Briand, the present Premier's insistence in the Chamber that if the Kemalists bands were acting under similar circumstances in France they would be "hailed by Frenchmen as patriots." It points out how the French authorities, immediately after the signing of the Treaty of Sèvres, began to persecute the

Armenians in Cilicia, seeking, by means of deportation and otherwise, to bring about a diminution of the Armenian population. "On September 22, 1920, General Martin, the military governor of Adana, invited the members of the Armenian National Union to a consultation. When the members reached his office, General Martin declared that they were all under arrest, as they had opposed the execution of the French orders for the pacification of the country. Immediately the French gendarmes took charge of them, and rushed them in military automobiles to Katatah, and thence to Alexandretta."

The committee then goes on to tell of the arrest and deportation of the well-known Armenian leader, Captain Shishmaniank, of the investment of the village of Akarja, where the Armenian soldiery was quartered, by a large French force, supplied with machine guns and armored automobiles, and of the disarming and deportation of the entire Armenian Army. Finally, the committee insists that the recent Turkish attacks on the Armenian Republic of the Caucasus were incited by the French authorities, and points to the fact that France has recently signed a treaty with Mustapha Kemal Pasha agreeing to return Armenian Cilicia to the Turks. "A parallel to the French conduct," the indictment concludes, "might be imagined if Great Britain should consent to negotiate and sign a treaty with German brigands whose aim was to repudiate the Treaty of Versailles, and should agree to return to them the newly liberated Alsace-Lorraine."

Whether all the blame for this deplorable state of things is to be apportioned just exactly as the committee apportions may be open to doubt, but that the broad facts of the situation are just exactly as the committee outlines them is not open to doubt. The story of the attitude of France toward Armenia, during the past two years, is certainly one of the most discreditable in her history.

Art Matters

THOSE who read the art columns, in French, English, and American newspapers are aware that there is a strong movement of interest this spring in art matters, indicating that, to many people, art does really matter in respect to the state and to the home.

France has been considering making a charge for admission to her public museums, which would break the rule of free entry to French art galleries which has been in operation for over a century. The proposed levying of an admission fee is due to the rising cost of maintenance which exists in every country, and the inability of many museums to meet it. Most people place a higher value on what they pay for than on what they receive gratis, and surely few art lovers should object, for the privilege of seeing some of the finest things in the world, to paying half a franc in France, sixpence in Great Britain, and ten cents in America. At present a charge is made in many museums on two days a week, the excuse being that it prevents students from being crowded. A small charge every day to everybody would provide a sum that would relieve the executives of the museums from anxiety. Would any of the 10,000 who attend the New York Metropolitan Museum Saturday concerts stay away because of an admission payment of ten cents? At present these concerts are financed by two or three generous donors. How much better it would be if the entire audience contributed to their own delight!

But the question of making a payment for admission to art galleries and museums is only one of the many topics that have been agitating the "art matters" world. The correspondence columns of The Times of London have been full of letters on such subjects as "Beauty in the Home," "Amalgamation Between Artists and Producers," "The Quest of Beauty," and "Prettier Hotels." But the topic that has aroused the most interest is the recurring one of the foundation of a ministry of fine arts.

Whenever a minister or secretary of fine arts is proposed there are people in Great Britain and America, usually government or art officials, who oppose such a move. They seem afraid that the office would become a political job, and that the new state of the arts, under a secretary or a minister, would be worse than the old. They disregard the example of France, where a Ministry of Fine Arts has been in existence for over a hundred years. The minister fosters painting, architecture, sculpture, and engraving. The École Nationale des Beaux Arts is under his supervision, and he exercises a paternal interest in town planning, civic improvements, and the decorative and applied arts, as they touch the public welfare. As the business side as well as the aesthetic side of art is better looked after in France than in any other country, and as Paris remains the art center of the universe, it would seem that there are advantages in a ministry of fine arts.

Curiously, while the pros and cons for such a ministry were being discussed in London, a proposal of a similar nature was being made in America, arising from the first meeting of "The League of New York Artists," which had just been formed. This league is catholic. It aims at including all artists without in any way conflicting with such affiliations as they may already have. The aims and objects of the league are stated in fourteen clauses.

Number 10 runs—"To promote general and active interest in the creation of a large public exhibition building in the city of New York, which shall be worthy of the city, and sufficient to house all the exhibitions of the various societies of arts and crafts." This, in other words, is that Palace of the Arts, which this journal has been advocating for years, even to the extent of publishing in the issue for December 6, 1920, a proposed design for the building, and an article on the scope of the activities that might be carried on there.

Clauses numbers 2 and 3 of the league's bulletin read: "(2) To seek to have embodied in the Constitution of the United States the words 'fine arts,' as well as 'scientific and useful arts.' (3) To arouse our national government to a realization and need of a minister of art

with portfolio, and to give definite and concrete support to the artist."

The President of the United States has already been approached on the subject of a secretary of art; he has expressed his interest in the matter, and has asked for particulars as to the duties of such an office. But already, as in England, opposition to the proposal has been expressed, on the ground that the political machine would hamper the free development of art.

To such caviling there are many answers. One is supreme. The mere fact of a secretary of art, whether he function well or ill, would drop into the public consciousness the knowledge that the government is of the opinion that—art matters.

Editorial Notes

THE way of "the hyphen" and its supporters in the United States is becoming harder every day. Every day some prominent American citizen appears to have something quite definite to say on the matter. Yesterday it was Captain Ketcham, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Today it is General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American armies in France during the great war. "We demand one quality in American citizenship," declared General Pershing, in Philadelphia recently, "and that is loyalty without stint and without reservation. We earnestly protest," he added later on, "against the debasement of our American citizenship to promote political or warlike interference with the affairs of a friendly people." Both the demand and the protest will be echoed by real Americans, everywhere.

THE standards of the great public schools of England are declared to be changing. And it is all happening simultaneously with the passing of the old aristocratic families from their broad acres and their ancient estates. Winchester, Rugby, and Sherborne, to mention a few, find their forms crowded, it is true, as perhaps never they were. But it is not with the boys who represent the old landed interests of the country. They are fewer, but side by side with the remnant sit the scions of the newly rich and the war profiteers. To one portion of the community the news must bring dire consternation; to another a hope that the public school is ultimately to become the educational home of the people for whom most of them were originally intended. But what fine old crusted traditions must go by the board in the process! Time was when, according to Bishop Well-don, six members of a British Cabinet would be Etonians and four Harrovians. Was it not Mr. Walter Long who once declared that as he had just been elevated to ministerial office, the sacred number of four Harrovians in the Cabinet was complete?

THERE is much to be said for Professor Robert Anning Bell's suggestion for the improvement of street posters, in the course of an interview printed in The Times of London. "The streets and squares," says this authority on matters artistic, "are the poor man's sculpture galleries, and the posters are his picture galleries. I think that most of the posters at present are abominations. There should be an official censor to prevent the streets from being disfigured by such things. They are admittedly no worse than are posters abroad, but even so there is no reason why they should exist at all." Whether or no the professor need have restricted the application of his comment to the poor man, it would certainly seem that if a business house obtains a concession allowing it to monopolize a large number of square feet of public view for purposes of private gain, there should be no compunction on the part of the people in demanding that proper care be taken to make the poster agreeable to look at.

CRITICISMS advanced by French senators against the government's expenditures in Asia Minor shed light on the apparent willingness with which France agreed to evacuate Cilicia and to hand it over to the Turks. It is a costly undertaking to take care of a backward district, and it is still more costly when that region bears all the earmarks of Turkish misrule. Wherever the Turks have ruled they have governed to no good purpose. They have done little to improve transportation, and have allowed industries to fall into decay. In such a condition did France find Cilicia. To build roads and railways and to set industries going would be a colossal undertaking, and, with her own devastated areas to attend to, France has hardly the time, the labor, or the funds to assume the task. Like other countries, France has found the occupation of a former Turkish State an expensive luxury.

SHESHUAN, a town unknown to civilization until the Spanish troops marched into it, not many months ago, will soon be linked up with the outer world by a road which is now on the way to completion. The road is to connect it with Tetuan, which is forty miles nearer the coast. It is not hard to foresee what the effect of this will be. Commerce and industry invariably follow in the wake of communication, and tribal inroads dwindle. The Raisulis find their marauding operations unprofitable, and devote their energies to better purpose. Peace and safety reign where insecurity prevailed. Such is the prospect for Sheshuan, a prospect brightened by the substitution of new lamps for old, lamps whose rays bid fair to pierce not only the inner recesses of Morocco, but also the vast wilderness of northern Africa over which the feet of white men have scarcely trod.

SIGNS have long been a fruitful source of entertainment, and one who today observes them, in the United States, will find that they have not lost in variety and interest. The sign signatures of the "Jim Did It Sign Co." lead one to think that "Jim" must be an expert whose work commends itself. "Your Grandmother Traded Here," the sign on a Boston dry goods store, invites your confidence in an appealing way. The frequent recurrence of the sign "Ladies and Gent's Restaurant," however, impels one to advise painters that "Gent" is not an acceptable word, and that they should devote some time to the study of English.